

Evening

WEEKLY



Gazette.

VOL. I.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

NO. 44.

The Evening Paper the Family Paper.

For affording instruction and enjoyment to those who, while burdened with the cares of business, yet wish to keep abreast of the current of modern thought, to be posted on all the political and social movements of the day, to read accounts of the advances made in art and science, what is comparable to the well-filled, broad-gauged evening paper? Where can the treasures of thought, the bibles of news, the editorial opinions, find such appropriate place or such appreciative reading?

The morning paper is hurriedly seized by the business man; very likely he takes it off down town with him, reading it on the street cars; or, reflecting how busy the family is in the morning, he has it left at the store. Impatient and hurried to go to business, he glances over the telegrams and market reports; he hastily scans the local columns to see if any startling accident has occurred; he looks over the editorial page, and if the title of any editorial article strikes his attention, and it is short, he reads it over hurriedly to see if the views expressed are in accordance with his own. If they are, well and good; if they are not, he has not time to consider and weigh arguments, or to note fine, incisive writing. The paper is hurriedly cast aside, for the day's business presses. Evening comes; the day's work is done; dinner waits; wife and children also at leisure are around him; nothing is needed to complete his satisfaction but the well-filled evening paper. Here is the news of the day in full; here are the latest market-reports; here are the cable telegrams informing him of all the great movements of the old world; here are literary notes and art criticisms; and here are able and thoughtful editorials on all subjects of current interest, written by practiced pens. To enjoy this mental feast he has with leisure; he reads carefully and appreciatively. Who does not at once perceive the immense advantage in the way of securing attentive reading enjoyed by the evening paper.

Further: These are days when woman is close upon the heels of man in every department of knowledge. She, too, is interested in everything going on in the world. The intelligent man, now-a-days, expects intelligence and interest in the news of the day on the part of his wife. Daughters as well as sons share the knowledge-seeking spirit. How delightful the home where the conversation relates to something more than mere domestic details and society gossip! To such family what a source of pleasure and instruction is the evening paper! The news is shared by all, as one, perhaps, reads aloud. The sentiments of the editorials are canvassed, and condemned or approved, as the case may be; the art and literary notes are subjects of conversation; the whole family is instructed, elevated and entertained, as information is imparted, thought stimulated and pleasure afforded by the good evening paper.

We are living in a wonderful period of time. Changes are going on in the old world that remind us of the prophecy of the ancient sage, that "a nation shall be born in a day." Science is pushing her investigations in every direction, and bringing in her hands rich discoveries that promise eventually to emancipate mankind from the slavery of physical toil. The domain of art is being enlarged until her treasures are the educators of all the children of the land. The activity of modern thought is testing the traditions that have ruled the world for centuries; old things are passing away; all things are becoming new. The editor from his watch-tower notes with steadfast eye the progress of the great panorama of human life, and daily brings his record for the informing and instructing of those whose special pursuits engross their times and thoughts during the working hours of the day. He calls the most striking facts, he rehearses the most important movements, he summarizes the world of thought that is moving the world. He argues for the principles which, in his judgment, should guide the people; he denounces the dishonesties and exposes the fallacies that mislead. For the rich and varied treasure of thought and information which he has gathered, he deserves an intelligent, thoughtful and appreciative audience. He finds it more than anywhere else in the world in the hundreds and thousands of families who eagerly look for and carefully read the evening paper.—St. Louis Post.

Gold Hill News: Conkling is strangely silent of late. Is it possible that an idea of Mr. Hayes' popularity has at last penetrated his armor of vanity and self-conceit?

Graphic Description of the Wreck of the Metropolis.

NORFOLK, Feb. 2.—James F. Alcon, temporarily attached to the Metropolis, formerly an officer in the United States Navy and a journalist in Boston, makes the following statement: On Wednesday night at 9 o'clock I was called by the mate to assist the carpenter in stopping a leak around the rudder trunk. I found the stern post loose and so reported. I remained at my post to stop the leak or prevent its increase until morning, when I was called on deck, when I found the ship was a partial wreck. Finding the mate, I suggested sail should be made by setting the foresail, and on getting his consent went aloft, and, assisted by Charles Sea man, set the foresail, which remained but a few minutes until carried away, and it was necessary to clew up the port wing of the sail. Shortly after, the ship struck heavily, amidships, evidently breaking her back, but she continued to drive on the beach. During the trying hours of the day several of the ill-fated passengers, bravely trusting themselves to the tide, evidently lost heart with the passage of the first breaker over their heads and, abandoning all hope, and without a struggle, others, either washed or leaping off the wreck, would almost seem to have committed suicide, so deliberately did they seem to bury their heads beneath the waves and meet their doom. The foremast fell aft, and the foremast being still partially spread, several persons were either killed by its fall or buried beneath the mass of sail in such a way as made death certain. One young man, particularly conspicuous for his daring during the day, at last sought refuge on the top-sail yard, evidently in the hope that the mast would fall over the bows or side. Of course instant death was the result of his mistake on the fall of the mast. At about 5 o'clock the midship body of hull (the forebody being already gone) began to break up. While I urged all who would listen to me to trust themselves to Providence, the waves and their life preservers, many did so with success. At length the closing scene was upon us. The lower deck beams gave way and the starboard broadside receiving a few more heavy shocks from the surf, the steamer sank slowly beneath the waves. The Captain and officers are highly commended. Quartermaster Poland made three attempts to get a line ashore, and only gave up when the line proved too short; and Timothy O'Brien, on reaching shore himself, returned into the water and rescued some fifty persons as they were dashed toward him by the waves. The scattered dwellers along the coast are given warm praise for their munificent hospitality.

CARLYLE ON THE LORD'S PRAYER.—Thomas Carlyle, though an iconoclast, is as reverent a man as lives. In a letter written in 1869 to the late Mr. Erskine, he says: "I was agreeably surprised by the sight of your handwriting again, so kind, so welcome! The letters are as firm and honestly distinct as ever—the mind, too, in spite of its frail environments, as clear, plump-up, calmly expectant as in the best days; right so; so be it with us all till we quit this dim sojourn, now grown so lonely to us, and our change comes. Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy will be done; what else can we say? The other night, in my sleepless tossings about, which were growing more and more miserable, those words, that brief and grand prayer, came strangely into my mind, with an altogether new emphasis, as if written and shining for me in mild, pure splendor on the black bosom of night there; when I, as it were, read them word by word—with a sudden check in my imperfect wonderings, with a sudden softness of composure which was much unexpected. Not for thirty or forty years had I once formally repeated that prayer; nay, I never felt before how intensely the voice of man's soul it is; the inmost aspiration of all that is high and pious in poor human nature; right worthy to be recommended with an 'After this manner pray ye.'"

Postage stamp portrait on the 1 cent stamp represents Franklin; 2, Jackson; 3, Washington; 5, Taylor; 6, Lincoln; 7, Stanton; 10, Jefferson; 12, Clay; 15, Webster; 24, Scott; 30, Hamilton; 50, Perry. The 7, 12 and 24 cent stamps are not now issued, but many of them are in circulation.

New York Times: Secretary Schurz is earning the support and sympathy of all honest men by challenging the hostility of some of the most notorious rascals in the country.

Personals.

King Humbert enjoys the most robust health.

John Brougham is the author of thirty-five plays.

Ben Wade lies dangerously ill in Jefferson, Ohi.

Ex-Governor Bedle of New Jersey has resumed the practice of law.

It is again currently reported that Mantion Marble is soon to be married.

Elihu Burritt's health has so much improved that he hopes to be out again next Spring.

Henri Regnault and Antoine Bequel, the distinguished French physicists, are dead.

Lydia Thompson is worth a quarter of a million dollars. So much for dressing economically.

Whittier writes a friend that he does not see why he should be congratulated on old age and rheumatism.

Eagle Plume, the Indian chief, is starting on a lecture tour. He speaks very little English and will have an interpreter.

Madame Yoshida, the wife of the Japanese Minister, can now speak English well enough to do without an interpreter.

The Princess Mercedes, judging from authorized photograph, is rather too much like a fat school girl.

It is gravely reported that at her approaching wedding, Princess Charlotte of Prussia, will be attended by forty fair bridesmaids.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, owing to an untimely cold, has been compelled to postpone for the present his lecture in the old South Church at Boston.

Miss Katharine Chase Sprague is living at her father's house of "Edgewood," near Washington, and gives weekly receptions, crowded as of old.

President Diaz of Mexico, is tall, straight and spare, looks every inch a soldier, and lives in the simplest manner without any Brigadiers-in-waiting.

Junius Brutus Booth is building a good sized hotel at Manchester, Mass., which he proposes running next summer. Manchester is Mr. Booth's residence.

The inner life of great men is almost unknown to the public, who see and know them only as they appear in parade, as it were. But great men have their homes and affections as well as other men, and love their wives and children, and call them pet names just as common people do. General Sheridan's pet name for his wife is "Buster." In the privacy of the domestic circle, General Grant addresses Mrs. G. as "Hairpin." Joaquin Miller refers to Minnie Myrtle in language unfit for publication, while Bret Harte calls his "My soul." President Hayes makes certain observations to "Minnehoo," an Indian name signifying too much water. Mark Twain calls her "Your Majesty." The Prince of Wales, when he takes her on his knee and breathes lovingly down her back, whispers "Cuckey Dolly." The Pope—he! We, ourselves—but never mind.

A NOVEL HORSE STOPPER.—An Illinois genius has invented a novel and perhaps what may prove to be a very useful contrivance, to prevent horses running away. He places a powerful electric battery under the buggy seat, with a connecting wire therefrom to the horse's bit, and another to the crupper. If the horse wants to run away, the driver turns on the electricity, which goes to the crupper, traverses the spinal column to the head, and instantly paralyzes the horse, bringing him to a dead halt. An exchange closes its mention of the invention with the following suggestion: Imagine the surprise of an old and confirmed runaway, when he feels a streak of greased lightning run up his backbone, and his lively hoofs refuse to do their accustomed duty!

EXPEDITION AGAINST SITTING BULL.—CHICAGO, Feb. 1st.—A Times Bismarck special says: A private telegram from a reliable source on Tongue River Post reports that General Miles is preparing to move against Sitting Bull about the 10th of February. The force consists of eight companies of cavalry, six or eight of infantry, with all the obtainable Crow Indians. Weather is splendid. No snow this winter. This seems to favor the idea which was believed ridiculous in official circles in Washington and Chicago, that Sitting Bull has really crossed into the United States.

Material Resources of Nevada.

The following article appeared in the Virginia Enterprise a week or more ago, but it neatly expresses certain facts which we believe will prove of much interest to a majority of our readers, and therefore we are pleased to give it place in our columns:

Under the laws of Prussia any citizen may obtain a license, or permit, granting the privilege to cut and use a certain amount of forest timber, provided the licensed party will guarantee the replanting of a thrifty sappling in the place of each forest tree which he appropriates. In this way the forests of Prussia are rendered inexhaustible. In China the law compels the kaolin diggers of each succeeding generation to pile up mounds of clay fully equal to the amount used in a life time in the manufacture of porcelain ware. The kaolin produces the finest pottery after long exposure to the leeching effects of the elements, and by a strict enforcement of the law China is always supplied with an inexhaustible deposit of the rarest pottery clay in the world. In this country there are no laws to enforce the replenishment of forests, or of mines, or of any other natural source of wealth, and, as a result, men seem to vie with each other in the dreadful work of wholesale demolition. Americans of the present period are so inebriated with the love of money-getting that they seem totally oblivious of the fact that other men and women may require some of the natural resources of the land long after they are dead and rotten. Nature has been marvelously bountiful in the distribution of her choicest treasures upon this matchless continent, and there is really no necessity for a wild scramble for the "almighty dollar."

With ordinary prudence the natural resources of the Republic are amply sufficient for the maintenance of hundreds of millions of people for a thousand successive generations. Even our own young State contains material resources which are practically illimitable. In Lincoln county there is a mountain larger than Mount Davidson, which is wholly composed of solid rock salt. In Esmeralda county there are vast areas of marsh lands which are capable of yielding millions of tons of common salt and borax. In Humboldt county there are inexhaustible beds of sulphur, iron, soda, antimony and manganese. In Elko county there are heavy veins of sheet mica and broad areas of placer gold. In Lander county there are grand deposits of lead, copper and iron. In Washoe county there are beds of copper, lignite, alum and cinabar. In Lyon county are extensive deposits of gypsum, hematite, iron and lignite coal. In Storey county there is an enormous stratum of infusorial earth known as electro-silicon. Ormsby and Douglas counties abound in galena, copper and iron. In addition to these vast deposits of the useful metals and minerals, every county in Nevada can boast of the richest and most enormous lodes of silver to be found on this planet. In the near future the ingenuity and cupidity of men will cause these varied resources to be utilized for the world's benefit. Railroads will penetrate to the remotest localities in the State. Machinery will be devised for the reduction of our most rebellious metals, and the nations of the earth will be amazed at the matchless resources of the land of sagebrush. With such a golden prospect in view, it seems strange that any portion of our people should wage bloody war upon each other for the sake of gaining a few feet of doubtful mining claim.

JOHN BRIGHT'S FATHER.—John Bright, the orator, has Hebrew blood in his veins; one of his ancestors, a Quaker, married a handsome Hebrew lady. Mr. Bright's father, Jacob Bright, is remembered in Rochdale as a very remarkable character. He stood high in the opinion of his work-people as a kind and considerate employer. On winter nights, with a large lantern in his hand, and wrapped up warmly in a thick overcoat, he would stand at his mill gates, giving directions to the respective men to superintend the children on their way home. If he heard the slightest cough in the mill, out came Spanish juice from his pocket, and the sufferer received a lump large enough to reduce the most stubborn cough. One of his regulations was that when any of his work-people became infirm through age or disease, and had not, all the unforseen circumstances, been able to provide for such contingencies, he pensioned them off, but the majority of his work-people received such a high rate of wages that in old age large numbers of them were enabled to live with the utmost comfort.

Raid on the Ale Vaults.

[Sacramento Bee.]

A day or two since the proprietors of the saloon known as the Ale Vaults, situate on J street, between Third and Fourth, advertised that "members of the Blue Ribbon Club, a temperance society recently organized here, were invited to call on Saturday evening at their place and drink egg nog and eat mussel soup." They were taken at their word by that organization, as the following will prove:

About 8 o'clock P. M. last Saturday what was the surprise of the proprietors to see a procession of some forty ladies and gentlemen, carrying lanterns and hymn books, file into the saloon, take position in the room used for card playing, back of the bar, and after the Rev. M. C. Briggs had announced that the visit had been made in response to the kind invitation of the proprietors of the saloon to visit the place, singing of such hymns as "Hold the Fort," "Pull for the Shore," "Dash it Down," etc., was inaugurated. A short address and prayer followed and then the ladies and gentlemen moved about the large crowd which had by this time collected in the saloon, and solicited signatures to the pledge, and succeeded in securing one only.

The surroundings were most peculiar. In front of the minister was a table on which was a crib board and a deck of cards, which had seemingly been thrown down hastily, and on the tables adjoining stood empty beer glasses and bottles. Drinking at the bar during the services was indulged in by but a few and the best of order prevailed, the proprietors treating the reformers who addressed them with the utmost respect, and preserving good order where any disposition to turbulence was manifested. The ladies were particularly alive in working upon the crowd, and one even went so far as to plead strongly with a young man while he was holding a glass of liquor in his hand and about to drink it, but to no avail, as down went the liquid and the young man was deaf to all entreaties.

After an hour spent in this manner the visitors took their departure, returning a unanimous vote of thanks to the saloon men, however, before leaving, for the kind manner in which they had been treated.

NO CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.—He was a singularly grave man, even for a sexton. For nearly a half century he had been a public functionary—had performed the conspicuous duties of a sexton; yet no one had ever seen him smile. Occasionally he joked, but he did it in such a funeral manner that no one could accuse him of levity.

One day he was standing upon the church steps wiping his melancholy features with a red bandanna. A hearse stood near and three or four carriages were drawn up behind it. The notes of the organ floated out of the windows with solemn effect. A stranger came along and said: "Funeral?"

And the old sexton gravely bowed his head—it was.

"Who's dead?"

The old man again wiped his brow and gave the name of the deceased.

"What complaint?" asked the inquisitive stranger.

Solemnly placing his bandanna in his hat and covering his bald head, the old sexton made answer:

"There is no complaint; everybody is entirely satisfied."—Worcester Press.

We have already mentioned that the colored people of Florida are giving earnest attention to the subject of improving their condition by emigrating from the country. An organization of 5,000 has been effected, and Rev. Mr. Sturks has been sent by them to investigate the advantages of Hayti and San Domingo. He has obtained a great deal of information, but has been undecided as to what was the best for the colored men to do. He had an interview with the President a few days ago, and laid the subject before him. The President advises against the proposed emigration, and expressed a hope that time will correct the evils in Florida of which the colored people complain.—Enterprise.

Two queer things happened at Bangor, Maine. A tenant came forward and paid his rent without being dunned. The town was amazed. Scarcely had it recovered from this shock when it was shook to the center again. It was made known that the landlord went to the tenant and told him that the times were hard, so hard indeed that he could not afford to pay such a rent, and he voluntarily reduced it to a half. When this became known the negotiations for Moody and Sankey became closed at once.

Samuel Bowles.

Dr. Hollands Tribute to the Great Journalist.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 23.—Dr. J. G. Holland paid the following tribute to the character of the deceased: Referring to his departure for Europe several years ago, he said he and his family were on board the steamer, and not a merry party at the prospects of leaving the country, when Mr. Bowles pushed into the cabin; having come a thousand miles expressly to see them off. Recollecting this incident, he had become ashamed to let anything keep him away from this service; and so he was there to read his own letter. He had been asked to give reminiscences of Mr. Bowles, but he couldn't give one more characteristic of the man than the incident he had just related.

As I think of my old associate, and the earnest exhaustive work he was doing when I was doing, he seemed to me like a great golden vessel, rich in color and roughly embossed; filled with the elixir of life, which he poured out without the slightest stint for the consumption of the people. The vessel was only full at the first, and it was never replenished. It was filled for an expenditure of fifty or sixty years, but he kept the stream so large that the precious contents were all decanted at the expiration of 30. Then the empty vase was borne away with weeping. The sparkle, the vivacity and power of the Republican cost life. We did not know when we tasted it so charged with zest, that we were tasting heart's blood, but that was the priceless element that recommended it to our appetite.

A pale man, weary, nervous, crept home at midnight or one, two or three o'clock in the morning, and while all nature was fresh and the birds were singing, and thousands of eyes were bending eagerly over the results of his night's labor, he was tossing and trying to sleep. Yet this work, so terrible in its exertions, was the joy of that man's life, and as the best exponent of this kind of devotion to an idea and a life-work I have ever known. I give its memory most affectionate reverence. Dr. Holland bore testimony to his personal purity. To the best of his knowledge and belief, his life was absolutely free from stains which youthful folly and maturer vice leave upon the record of so many of our great men. The women whom he loved and who loved him were good women, of the highest intellectual grade, and better and purer hearts do not beat than those which build the wall around his personal reputation. He also bore witness to his business integrity and his generosity; to his good citizenship. His love of thoroughness was united with a firm personal belief that no one could do his work as well as he could do it himself.

Mr. Bowles died at over-work and over-watching, and proved that the man who in a large, administrative place undertakes, in any considerable degree, to execute his own plans in their important details must suffer the penalty of death. But if his smiling shade is with us to-day, I congratulate him on the conquest which he and death have achieved over his enemies. It must be pleasant to him to learn how little there was of earnestness and ill-nature there was in the detractions and oppositions which he encountered.

WHAT "HEMP" MEANS.—Mr. Kearney (again addressing the crowd): Before introducing to you Mr. Wellock, I must remind you of your platform. It will astonish some of these villains. I have got it in my pocket and I will show it to you. [Here Mr. Kearney drew a coil of rope from his pocket, and letting it dangle, exhibited a noose at one end. The crowd laughed and applauded.] They were at a loss to find out what "hemp" meant; they did not know what "hemp" meant. There it is. When we select a man to any position in the State of California, and that man betrays his trust a single hair, up he goes to a lamp post. [Applause.] Recollect that no honest man will be afraid of that. I am not afraid of a rope. Even if these men were to take me to-morrow and hang me, I would put the rope around my own neck, because I think I am honest, and no honest man in the future will be afraid of the rope; if he does we do not want him. But there is our platform! See it see it! There is our platform! [Amid the applause Mr. Kearney shook out the rope to the public gaze, and then twisting it up, stowed it away in his pocket again.]—S. P. Call.

The steamer Metropolis, wrecked off the coast of North Carolina on Thursday, had 260 passengers on board 150 of whom were drowned.

RENC WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Two Kinds of Nooses.

Escaping the Hangman and Married Almost Immediately after the Verdict.

[New York Sun.]

AUBURN, N. Y., January 26.—The trial of Edmund J. Hopkin, on a charge of murder, was brought to a close here yesterday. Last Fall he killed Philip S. Proudfit, the faithless lover of his sister. His defense was that Proudfit's villainy had caused the ruin of his sister, and the death, through grief, of his mother; and that these things had made him temporarily insane, so that he was not responsible for his acts at the time of the homicide. The trial lasted four days, and was watched with eager interest by assemblies that frequently manifested warm sympathy for the prisoner. The jury retired at 4 o'clock yesterday, and at 7 returned to the courtroom with a verdict of acquittal. This result was greeted with a storm of applause, and the people pressed eagerly forward to shake Hopkin's hands.

At the prisoner's side throughout the trial his sweetheart, Mary Turner, had sat during every session of the court. They were matrimonially engaged, and she had consented that, no matter what the verdict might be, they should be married as soon as possible afterward. On the announcement of the acquittal she rapturously kissed her lover, and was herself kissed by him and many of the women who were around her. The presiding judge, the District Attorney and the jurymen congratulated the pair, and accompanied them at once to the residence of the Rev. F. J. Allen. Court officers and spectators followed, in numbers sufficient to crowd the parsonage.

"I am confident," said the clergyman, "that I express the sentiments of all your many friends and the voice of the whole people when I say that I rejoice in your acquittal as a triumph of love, truth and justice—a justice written deep in the human heart which cannot be expressed in the language of human law. While I appreciate the position of honor and responsibility sustained by his Honor the Judge, your attorney and counsel, and the jury now present to witness this happy scene, I prize the privilege of plighting your love to one another before God and society, and pronouncing you husband and wife as second to none of these. To pronounce you, sir, a happy husband is as great an honor as to pronounce you acquitted by the Court, and allowed to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the birthright of every American citizen."

The ceremony was followed by a jolly, old-fashioned wedding party.

A correspondent of the Virginia Enterprise, writing from Eureka, speaks of the probable candidates for the Judgeship of this judicial district as follows, viz: "Judge E. C. Cole has an ambition to fill a higher judicial position than he at present holds, and would be willing to accept the nomination for Supreme Judge, if the Democratic Convention would thrust it upon him. He is probably one of the best exponents of law in eastern Nevada, and his decisions have generally been affirmed, but he is not popular and his intercourse with the law has not been of that courteous nature that would endear him to the profession. In the event that he fails in the above direction he will be a candidate for reelection to his present position. There his chances are none of the best, as Judge Rives of Lincoln county is seeking the same honor, and will be backed by his delegates from his own and White Pine county. Which will give him a majority in the convention. W. W. Bishop, a leading lawyer, and with the strongest man in the district, has been mentioned as the Republican nominee, but declines to run, as his practice is worth more than the salary attached to the District Judgeship. Judge Davenport will probably make the race, which will insure the success of the Democratic opponent."—Pioche Record.

THE MOST UNFORTUNATE MAN EVER BORN.—A Portsmouth man was going East with his wife last week, and the train started off very suddenly while he was talking with his friends. He grabbed hold of the woman chucked her on the train and, jumped after her, and away they went, fifty miles an hour, with his wife shrieking and tearing her hair on the platform, and a woman he never saw before was going into high-pressure hysterics in the car, calling him a monster, and yelling "Save Me!" By a terrible mistake he had got hold of the wrong woman, and the conductor, refusing to listen to his explanations, kicked him out of the car, the brakeman chucked him into the ditch, the Sheriff met him before he had got half way back to town and put handcuffs on him, and when at last he got home he saw his business partner holding his wife on his lap and telling her that there men in this world who loved her much better than her faithless husband ever did. He says the next time he travels he will walk.—Reading, Pa., Democrat.

The Czar, in his address to the troops congratulating them on their campaign, said: "We are still far from the end and must continue to hold ourselves prepared until we obtain a durable peace worthy of Russia."

Live Weight of Cattle.

How it May be Estimated Approximately by Measurement.

The following from the Live Stock Journal for ascertaining approximately the live weight of cattle by measurement, will be interesting to cattle men:

There are several methods in use for ascertaining the weight by measurement of the body, and when the measurement is correctly taken the result is generally pretty accurate. The method is to measure with a tape line from the top of the shoulder to the root of the tail, which gives the length; then measure around the body immediately behind the fore legs, which gives the girth; and on consulting a table calculated by the corresponding figures of the length and girth, the product will give the net weight. Several rules exist: For example, suppose an ox is 5 feet in length and 7 feet in girth. Multiply the square of the girth in inches by the length in inches, and divide the sum by 7,238; and the quotient multiplied by 14, is the weight in pounds. In using the tape it should be kept stretched in taking the length and girth. Accurate results would certainly be obtained were the animal always perfect in form, which seldom is, the fore and hind quarters being frequently unequal and their conditions various. The judgment is called into exercise in making allowances for such differences. The animal should stand in exact profile and upon level ground while being measured.

The Prevailing Storm.

The snow-storm which began on Monday has continued since with but a few hours of intermittent fine weather, and has every appearance of lasting for some time yet. The falling snow is also of a lasting kind, as it is dry and granular. Since Monday fully two feet of snow must have fallen on a level. In places where drifts have accumulated there are banks seven and eight feet high. These are especially seen on the grades and in the canyons.

The storm raged with greatest force this morning, from about six o'clock until noon, when the light was actually obstructed by the descending snow, and the streets were almost deserted. Travel on all the roads is greatly impeded, and some of them are almost impassable. But nobody complains at this state of affairs. It is so long since we have been visited by a genuine Washoe snow-storm that everybody is pleased with it. But the most pleased of all are the mining and millmen and the ranchers. To them this storm betokens a plentiful supply of water with which to run the mills next summer and to irrigate the crops. This in turn means employment to many who are now idle, and general prosperity not only for the State but for the entire Pacific coast, since a storm such as we are having cannot be merely local, but must be raging in the Sierras as well.—Va. Chronicle.

BUYING SHEEP.—The order of things as regards live stock in this country has been somewhat reversed of late years. It is not so very long ago that stock raisers in this section were purchasing cattle and sheep in California; now, California procures those animals from Nevada. Agents of California wholesale butchers and stock dealers have for a couple of months past been picking up all the cattle offered for sale in this vicinity, and now sheep buyers are likewise in the field, purchasing sheep for the San Francisco and Sacramento markets. As the live stock interest is a large one in this country, the purchases now being made by these agents will throw a large amount of money into circulation here, and afford both profit and encouragement to our stock raisers, who have for a long time past labored under the disadvantage of the absence of a market. The demand which now exists for cattle and sheep will greatly stimulate the stock interest, which before was languished.—R. R. Reveille.

THE CITY OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN SCRIBED.—Among the guests yesterday at the Entaw House were A. H. Solomon Jr., and Miss Marie Solomon, brother and sister, both of London, and tourists now visiting the leading cities and places of note in the United States. Miss Solomon made a decided sensation at the dinner-table by her extraordinary grace, beauty and elegance. Her dresses and jewelry were of the richest description, but in exquisite good taste, and set off by proportion and features remarkably symmetrical and beautiful. The significance of the circumstance lies in the fact that in a city with an almost world-wide reputation for the beauty of its daughters, a young lady must be unusually handsome to come casually into one of its leading hotels, and in a few hours have not only all the guests—ladies as well as gentlemen—speaking in lavish admiration of her, but also have the circumstance much talked about elsewhere in the city.—Baltimore American, January 15th.

It is asserted that Governor Nichols of Louisiana is not in sympathy with the prosecution of the members of the Returning Board.

Mare Island matters will probably be investigated near the close of the present session of Congress.

Lincoln and Douglas.

An Iowa Man's Reminiscence—Some Noteworthy Anecdotes.

For the last fifteen years Nixon Denton has been one of the most prominent men in Delaware county, in this State. His residence was in Manchester, where he was as popular as any citizen of a town can well become. "Nick" Denton was everybody's friend, and everybody was his friend. He possessed a fine education, was one of the noblest-looking men in the State, and was brilliant in mind. He cared little for public honors—else he might have become a noted man in the State. Mr. Denton went to Texas a couple of weeks since with three or four car-loads of blooded cattle to offer to stock breeders in that State, and met with an accident on the railroad which caused his death. His remains were brought to Manchester the other day and buried. A resident of this city, who knew Denton well, has related an anecdote which illustrates Nick's readiness in repartee, and given us the details of incidents which will be read with interest by every one who reveres the memory of Abraham Lincoln, by every one who cherishes the memory of Stephen A. Douglas.

When the Illinois Central Railroad was being built, "Nick Denton" was one of the civil engineers who made surveys for it, and superintended its construction. After trains were running between the northern termini, Dunleith and Chicago, to Carol, the civil engineers indulged in a banquet at a hotel in Centralia. John Wyman—afterwards Brigadier General "Jack" Wyman who was killed at Vicksburg—was one of those engineers. While the festivities were at their height, Jack Wyman rose to propose a volunteer toast. He raised his glass: "Here's to the two Nicks—Old Nick and Nick Denton." The merriment was furious—the joke was on Denton. The victim waited until quiet had been restored, and then raised his glass: "Here's to the two Nicks—Jack Ass and Jack Wyman!" It lasted Wyman until his career closed. When in the army with his brigade, he would get the recognition from a far distant voice, "Here's to the two Nicks!" in the tones of a prolonged hail.

The Illinois Central was not "fenced in" in its early days, and cattle were frequently killed by the trains. Much trouble with the owners of live stock ensued. At last two cows belonging to a Methodist minister in the central part of the State were killed. The company was sued for damages, and the company resolved to make a test case of it. The President of the Central directed Denton to take \$500 in gold and go to Springfield and retain Abraham Lincoln for the company. Denton was well acquainted with Lincoln. He did as directed; entering Mr. Lincoln's office and told him "the Illinois Central wished to retain him as a counsel in the Methodist minister's cow case." Mr. Lincoln replied: "I am sorry you didn't come yesterday. Nick, for I have been retained by the preacher and his friends." Denton explained fully the importance of the case to the company, and then pulling two buckskin bags of gold out of his pockets he put them down on the table before the lawyer, with a startling click, saying, "Mr. Lincoln, the President of the company authorizes me to hand you this retainer of \$500 to take your case." Mr. Lincoln jumped to his feet, flushed with anger over this apparent attempt to hire him to abandon his client, and replied: "Nick Denton, I have given my promise to that preacher and his friends, and the Illinois Central hasn't money enough to buy me from his side. I don't know that I shall ever get a dollar from him—but I'll do my best to make your company pay for these cows." Denton used to say that he never felt so mean and small in his life as he did at that moment. And in 1860, though a Democrat, he used to say, during the Presidential campaign, that Lincoln was the noblest man in America.

In 1860, Lincoln, Democratic candidate for President, made a speech in Dubuque. Denton, who had been acquainted with Douglas for many years, went to Cedar Rapids with a committee to accompany the Senator to Dubuque. On the way Denton and Douglas had a private talk together. "Judge," said Denton, "what do you think of the campaign—how is it coming out? What's the best for a young man to do who has a notion of getting into politics?" "Nick," replied Douglas, "as things are now, if I was a young man ambitious for political place, I would support Lincoln. He will be elected—and there'll be war! The entire South will withdraw from the Union; both sections will appeal to arms. All the Northern Democrats who support me will uphold Lincoln's Administration to save the Union. No other course will be possible or tolerated. The slave-holders will invite war, and they'll get war till they are sick of it. War will free the slaves; there'll be devastation and ruin in the South."

Denton reported the conversation to some of his friends the evening of election day. After the result of the election was known, Denton was firm in his belief, and didn't conceal it, that war was at hand, when almost everybody else thought different, and events proved that Mr. Douglas was correct.—Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.

The Prince of Montenegro has accepted the armistice and ordered a cessation of hostilities.

A Race With Death.

One of the most remarkable trips on record has just been made on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, from Kansas City to the Rocky Mountains. A rich gentleman named W. S. Dunn arrived in this city from the East on Thursday morning, on his way to visit his sick wife at Manitou Springs, Col. On his arrival here he received a telegram stating that his wife was at the point of death, and that she could not live many hours. The husband, who is a middle-aged man, evidently a merchant, seemed to be much affected by the news, and at once made inquiries for a special train. He offered a large sum of money for a special engine to run to Pueblo ahead of the regular train, but could not obtain one here. He took possession of the telegraph wires between here and Topeka, the head quarters of the road, and offered \$350 for a special locomotive to run at special speed across the plains. His offer was accepted, and at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the devoted husband started for Topeka on his break-neck errand of love and duty. Away went the locomotive and car, with its solitary but sorrowing passenger, over the prairies of Kaw Valley, down into the valley of the Neosho at Emporia, then off again over the high divide between the Neosho and Arkansas Valley, which was reached before night had closed in. Then, after taking water, the impatient husband and his tireless iron horse started up the great Arkansas Valley to the base of the Rocky Mountains. He reached Pueblo, Colorado, about 7:30 on Friday morning, and then, only waiting for an engine on the Denver and Rio Grand (narrow-gauge) to be got ready, started up to Manitou, a distance of 50 miles. He reached Manitou, at the base of Pike's Peak, in time to see his dying wife, and was well satisfied with the result of his fast trip. The fastest time made on the route was 50 miles per hour, the average time being 35 miles. It is the fastest time ever made across the plains from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains.—Kansas City Times.

THE DEATH OF A GYPSY QUEEN.—Last night on the midnight train from Cincinnati, the corpse of Mrs. Matilda Stanley arrived from Vicksburg. She died there very suddenly from the effects of a cancer that has been troubling her for a long time. Her son, Levi Stanley, accompanied the corpse, having it in charge since leaving Vicksburg. Mrs. Stanley was known as the Queen of Gypsies, and her authority as such was recognized by all the tribes in the United States and Canada. Her family was very wealthy and owned a great deal of real estate in and around Dayton. They came here first about twenty years ago, and, like the neighborhood, settled down, purchasing land and adding to their possessions from year to year. The Stanley tribe, which remains with the family, numbers several hundred. In the summer they stay in Dayton, but in the winter emigrate back to the South, always traveling in wagons. For some years past her son, Levi Stanley, has assumed general management of affairs of the tribe, and he has become known as King of the Gypsies, but his brother retained actual control. He is a powerful fine looking man of about 35, uneducated, but shrewd and intelligent, and pleasing in his manners. The body of his mother has been embalmed, and is to be placed in a tomb until next June, when the gypsies from all parts of the country will assemble, and it will be buried after the customs of this peculiar people.—Dayton Journal.

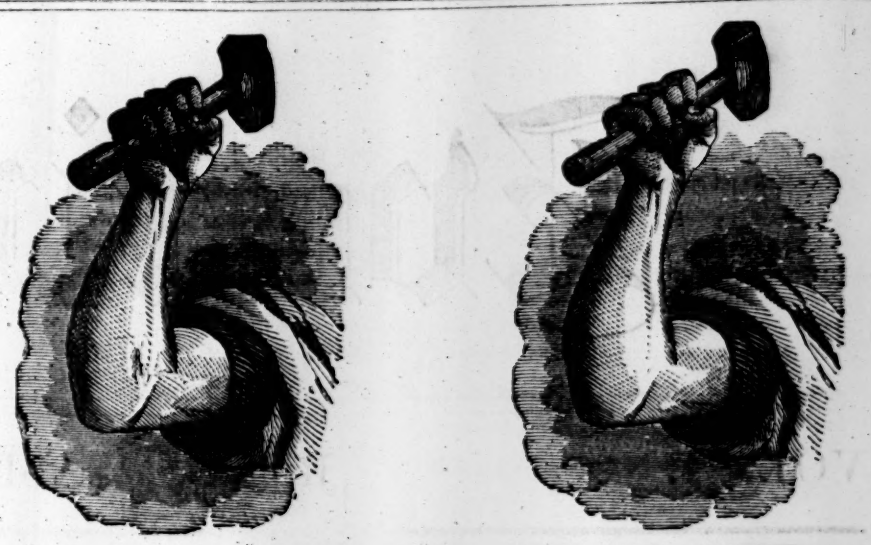
WHY?—Query: Why is it that the Treadway suit concerning the title to the State Prison grounds at Carson is allowed to lag and linger and is not brought to a decision? The same case is between private parties, instead of between a commonwealth and an individual, would have been decided on its merits long ago. Is a legal decision being staved off in order that a sympathetic Legislature may bestow a thousand rusted and rotten pieces of overflowing treasury on the claimant of the land, who claims it by virtue of conveyances, which, to put it mildly, are fishy? For this and similar little jobs will the people of Nevada this year pay taxes out of all proportion to the needs of the State government. "For whosoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." There will be a half-million carcass in Carson next winter, and the eagles will be there.—Reveille.

It has been a curious feature, and not a pleasant one, of the progress of the silver debate in the Senate that both Senators from New York have been kept busy presenting petitions from a large number of counties in this State, praying for the re-enactment of silver and the repeal of the Resumption Act. The fact that no petitions, except some from the bankers and business men of this city, have been presented on the other side, is really a sign of practical unanimity of the people of the State for hard money.—N. Y. Tribune.

The trial of Bill Davis for the murder of Louis Ash has been commenced in Virginia City. General Kittrell is assistant counsel for the prosecution.

An exchange calls attention to the fact that the Chinese drink to excess, and wants them decorated with the blue ribbon and good resolutions.

MECHANICS' STORE AGAIN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.



JUSTICE

IS THE GREAT BUT SIMPLE PRINCIPLE,

The Whole Secret of Success

In all Government as well as in all Business!

JUSTICE HAS BEEN OUR MOTTO FROM THE START, AND Justice has succeeded in establishing for us the most Extensive Retail Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

By Justice, we mean rendering every one his due. Such has been, and always will be, our aim.

We have done justice to all who have ever traded with us, by giving them as much value for their money as that money could possibly buy anywhere else in the United States. We do justice to the wise and well-posted buyer, by furnishing him with his necessities at the very

LOWEST PRICES

They can be sold for. We do justice and protect the buyer who is ignorant of the value of goods, by having one price and

Treating all Alike!

WE DO JUSTICE TO THE POOR MAN

By endeavoring to lighten his burdens, in cheapening the cost of his necessities as much as lies in our power, and thereby enabling him to maintain himself and family at a much smaller expense than formerly.

WE DO JUSTICE TO THE MAN OF MEANS

And, in fact, to the entire community at large, by using our talent, energy, enterprise and capital in

Advancing the Interests of Sacramento,

By demonstrating to people throughout the Pacific Coast that it is greatly to their advantage to trade with us, and finally convincing them of that fact by offering such inducements that, in justice to themselves, they are compelled to make their purchases from our house, thereby bringing a mass of trade to this city that would otherwise never come here. By our method of buying and selling, our patrons, who are numbered by the thousands, gain advantages that no other house can possibly offer. Doing business strictly for cash, we have always an abundance of ready money on hand with which to close out large job lots, and scarcely a day passes by but what some unfortunate jobber or merchant, in order to realize cash, finds it necessary to offer his large quantities of goods almost at our own figures, and having a fixed percentage of profit, as a commission for our services as merchants, which alone is added to the cost of all goods, our customers therefore always get the full benefit of all bargains and close buying; and, although we claim to sell goods at no sacrifice, or even at cost, yet it very soon happens that many articles leave our house at prices much lower than asked by San Francisco wholesale dealers. Our establishment, which consists of

FIVE EXTENSIVE STORES,

Is divided up into the following Departments:

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing for Men & Boys, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Trunks and Valises, Blankets, Mens' Furnishing Goods, Notions,

PEOPLE living outside of Sacramento will find it of infinite advantage to send their address and allow us to mail them a Price List and Story Paper free, and if necessary, samples of our goods. Orders from all parts of the country are solicited and receive our prompt and most careful attention.

Address all communications to

MECHANICS' STORE,

NOS. 98, 100, 102, 104, & 106 K STREET, SACRAMENTO

5-12-ly

CLOTHING.

O. LONKEY. E. R. SMITH.

Rare Bargains!

M. NATHAN,

The Popular Clothier of Reno

OFFERS his complete stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

At LESS than San Francisco Prices,

COME EARLY

And Buy While Prices are Down

Fine Dress & Business Suits

AND OVERCOATS,

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

Furnishing Goods

Hats, Caps,

Boots, Shoes,

Trunks, Valises

And everything kept in a first class store. The price of Gents' Clothing has been greatly reduced in New York and San Francisco, hence I will now sell for cash, clothing at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

M. NATHAN.

Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

LOT FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE LOT is offered for sale in block J, Hatch's southeast addition. Size of lot 50x294. Water for irrigation purposes goes with the lot. Terms cash down or by installments. Apply at this office, or to Mrs. H. Anderson, on Plaza street

VERDI PLANING MILL CO.

MESSRS. LONKEY & SMITH, HAVING purchased the interest of Messrs. Hamilton, Meacham & Co., in the above named concern, are now offering

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

LUMBER,

Mining and Bridge Timbers

Shingles, Common and Finishing Lumber, Matched and Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Bevel Edge Siding, Rustic Siding, Fancy Pickets,

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Moulding.

Fancy Front Doors,

Transoms, Window

and Door Frames,

MADE TO ORDER.

Brackets, Sawed Balusters, and all kinds of

Scroll Sawing done to order.

NEWELL POSTS, BALUSTERS AND TURNINGS—of all descriptions.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY

FILLED.

Address J. F. CONDON,

Supt. Verdi Mill Co.,

Verdi, Nevada.

CALIFORNIA MILITARY

ACADEMY.

THOROUGH preparation given for the State University or any College. Has many advantages in point of scenery and health.

For particulars address

3-3812 REV. D. MCCLURE, Oakland

Editorial and Local Matters.

Place Him.

We would like to have the people of this county locate the *Journal* editor just once. He has been famous as a flopper for years, and in view of the fact that the much talked of report must finally be tested, we know that he will have occasion to flop again. He has not tried to get at the truth or falsity of any statement made, but instead canvasses the matter with his friends, and attempts to voice public opinion. He never had an opinion of his own making, as seen by the contradictory editorial of yesterday, but to-day he comes out in open opposition to the peoples representatives, no doubt in obedience to instructions, and attempts to ignore the whole matter, as a work of imagination. Now imagination can't prove anything, nor can idle assertions disprove; and were the whitewash editor to think for a moment he would see that no power of his can do away with the good results of that Grand Jury report. Its intention was to reprove certain practices in a manner which would be remembered. Those practices were from that time done away with. There were facts known to that jury which have never reached the *Journal* editor, and these have been reported correctly or the jury perjured itself. Although we recognize the fact that the *Journal* opinion is not at all valuable, we hope very much that he will not compel the Grand Jury to vindicate its position. It ought to be assumed that a body of taxpayers like that had some conception of their duties not drawn from the *Journal*, and that they will not be abused and blackguarded by one who has no knowledge of the facts. We know that the evils have been corrected, and we hope that the subject may be dropped. Taxpayers will sustain the intent of the report at all events, and they have seen clearly that the *Journal* is against them.

Grand Jury Report.

Tuesday afternoon the Grand Jury empaneled January 14th, 1878, came into Court, and through C. A. Bragg, foreman, informed the Court that it was ready to make its final report. The report was then read by the Clerk, and the nature of the report upon county matters was quickly carried by word of mouth all over the town, and such remarks as "red-hot report," "a scorcher," "bombshell in the fee camp," etc., were heard upon all sides. The general opinion seemed to say that something of the kind had been needed and was welcome. The plain, outspoken character of the report seemed to excite wonder, it having no precedent in the reports of previous grand juries.

We have no desire to comment upon the report further than to say this: We are not disposed to say or believe that any officer of Washoe county has been intentionally or wilfully dishonest. We believe that vicious precedents grow and multiply under the fee system. Each set of officers, perhaps, unconsciously, move over a little towards the County Treasury, and it is, perhaps, natural that the new ones take up things as they exist and add some little talent of their own. It is also natural that tax-payers should object to such a condition of affairs, and it is their duty to speak plainly or hold their peace. The silence of the press and people will insure an increase of extravagance in any case, and hence it is necessary that such evils should be attacked unsparringly and punished vigorously. The *Gazette* appreciating the interest taken in the report by tax-payers, issued the report in full this morning, and reprints to-night that all may read. It is now in the hands of tax-payers and the Court, for information and guidance.

The *Journal* is still angry about the printing contract. We are saving the county \$500 per year, and the County Clerk is loud in his praise of the improved character of work done. He says that he never could get a finished blank under the \$900 regime. So you will see, dear, that you have nothing to talk about.

For the benefit of the organ we will state that the editor of the *Gazette* was allowed extra time by the Committee for clerical duties, which allowance he did not take.

That Report.

As we had expected, the *Journal* of Thursday, in an editorial, tries very hard to conciliate and condemn both officers and Grand Jurors at the same time. There is no doubt in our minds of the *Journal's* hearty desire to color acts of that jury, both publicly and privately, nor, further, that it is only fear which prevents that paper from endorsing the report or disproving it—either of which acts would not consume much time.

We have been informed that the *Journal* editor volunteers such explanations in private as this: "The motives of that Grand Jury are sufficiently plain to me; seven of the number are defeated candidates, and the other ten want a record." Yet, in the *Journal* this morning we find these statements: "We did not believe that there were seventeen men in Washoe county who could agree to such a document." "We know of no seventeen men in this county more worthy of public confidence and esteem." "We think their report will have the effect to awaken the people to the perils to which they are exposed, and to call them to a sense of duty they owe themselves." * * *

"Hence we must disagree with the inferences therein scattered forth so lavishly." The *Journal* directly insinuates that the jury did not know the truth of a certain charge which it made, and says that the jury forgot their oaths when they failed to go further in the matter of indictment. The *Journal* says: "We agree with the Grand Jury in a number of cases, and we think their remarks in regard to the free and easy manner in which county officers are attended to, are for the most part correct," and further on it states, "without fear of successful contradiction, that no county on the Pacific Coast has been better managed."

It is certainly very pleasant and encouraging to the Grand Jurors to know that the *Journal* says it agrees with them in many cases, but the pleasure is marred somewhat by the painfully apparent fact that the *Journal* does not agree with them in any particular. The editor does not agree with himself even, as shown by the above editorial quotations, but is trying publicly and privately to manufacture enough public misapprehension to smother the report and deprive it of good effects. In order to do this he chooses to disregard the question as to facts, and takes his stand on what ought to be.

If the *Journal* doubts the truth of the charges, abundant proof is waiting for him. If he feels aggrieved at the lack of indictments, he can gain redress. If he thinks the jury was too severe, let him prove it. If he thinks they were not severe enough, one manly expression through the columns of his paper will send bench warrants after the objects of his hatred. We do not expect to see him adopt any such course—it being contrary to the motions and orders of his overseers. There are four or five men in this town who virtually control the *Journal's* opinions, and the *Journal's* opinions have always been in support of "the man on top." The public will easily see that it is now an indirect attempt to reprove the *Gazette* for publishing the report, and to force this writer into defending the Grand Jury, a body which needs no defense. Now, we should like to say: We shall do no man an injustice, nor have we done so, but when it comes to the people versus officials, we don't give a continental for all the county officers in the State. We have purposely avoided the discussion of any particular case, because we think the Court has the matter in hand, but if any officer assailed wishes particularly for a discussion of his case, all he has to do is to mention it. Enough to satisfy his appetite will be served up hot or cold, according to his preference.

We hope the Grand Jurors will bear up manfully against the overwhelming displeasure of the *Journal*, and console themselves with the fact that while in truth calling them unprincipled scoundrels, it admits that they are worthy of confidence and esteem. Should it say anything to hurt you, gentlemen, it will, like any other efficient whitewasher, return and make all things smooth again.

Great uneasiness is felt in San Francisco in regard to the safety of a number of coasting vessels, now greatly overdue. A government cutter has been dispatched north to render any assistance possible.

A Heathen on the War-Path.

Last Tuesday morning a Chinese cook, formerly in the employ of Mrs. Charles Courtois, asked that lady to give him eight dollars, which she of course refused to do. Mr. Courtois was at the time in Truckee, and the celestial took advantage of this fact to press his claim. He coolly informed her that if she did not pay him the money by two o'clock yesterday afternoon that he would kill her and her two little children with a knife which he produced. Mr. Courtois returned that night from Truckee and was informed by his wife what had happened but he could not believe that the Chinaman would carry out his threat and only meant to frighten her. During the night someone fired a pistol under his window, but Mr. Courtois fearing that it was the Chinaman attempting to draw him from his room to the outside allowed the discharge to go unheeded. Wednesday afternoon the Chinaman came around as he promised, but the presence of a man produced a change in his determinations. He was taken before Justice Richardson, but there his hitherto fair knowledge of English suddenly left him. The Justice concluded that a nights rest and reflection might refresh his memory of English, so John found storage in the County Jail last night. Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock he was brought before Justice R. for trial.

"DON'T MENTION IT."—One evening recently a young man and the lady whom he justly holds in high esteem rode of town two-in-hand to pay obedience to a promise duly made. A slight rain began to fall, but youthful ardor is not to be checked by slight obstacles. The lively team, not mindful of their own judgment, if we may so speak of that faithful animal, the horse, but rather guided by young Pyramus, who it may be presumed was not as attentive to his team as old married men are, turned from the beaten highway and came near stranding the vehicle among the syenitic boulders near the prison walls. The importance of filling that promise on a dark night became a matter of little sequence, and as the night wind held chilly converse with the buggy trimmings, this he suggested to Pyramus that they return to the burg. Her wish met no dissent, and the genial couple returned to the parental roof. The lively men were placed under oath to maintain inviolate secrecy. How, then, did the hungry news reporter get hold of this item? Pyramus talks in his sleep.

SOCIAL.—Last Wednesday evening the Methodist people had a very pleasant church social. The opening exercises consisted of the following: Recitation, "New Year's Turkey," by Janie Vosburg; song—"Sliding Down Old Grimes' Cellar Door," by T. F. Laycock; select reading—"No Room for the Moneyless Man," by Mrs. Charles Jones; reading—"The Widow's Pig," by Mrs. Carrie Sessions; solo, by Miss Loomis; recitation—"No Excellence Without Labor," by Frank Stoddard; temperance poem about Old Cyclop, by Mr. Gray; dialogue—"Aunt Peggy's Courtship." Then followed a chance to deposit the widow's mite, and after that the refreshments, which of course were good. Next social two weeks' hence.

NEEDED.—CROSSWALK.—A stone crosswalk is very much needed from Smith's Academy of Music to the opposite side of the street. Such a walk will cost from \$75 to \$100, and would be an accommodation to every citizen of Reno, and especially Mr. Smith, the owner of the hall, and those who reside on North Center street. Mr. Smith says he will give \$30 toward the construction of this stone crossing. Mr. Webster will give some ten dollars. Others signify their willingness to contribute. Can't some one head this walk business, and insure the building of a much needed crossing?

SLIGHTLY MISTAKEN.—The *Reno Gazette*, in an article on the commutation of Rover's sentence, says: "The press of Humboldt and Elko counties favor the execution of Rover." The *Gazette* is mistaken as to Humboldt. The *Silver State* does not favor the execution of Rover or anybody else, but it does believe, and that belief is founded on evidence, that J. W. Rover is guilty of the murder of I. N. Sharp. —*Silver State*.

Twenty-two loaves of bread have been made with one of Leef's California yeast cakes.—*Gazette*.

Go yeast, young man, with such yarns.—*Footlight*.

A rising, yea, a self-rising wit that Footlight comedian.—*Carson Appeal*

New Move.

The workmen of the Great East have organized clubs in various mining camps. We are at a loss to know what can have induced the hearty interest in this move, which is so apparent in Nevada. Workingmen come nearer to their rights in Nevada than in any other State. As a rule, they receive better wages, and we do not believe they would trouble themselves to organize a party unless the end was set before them by some disinterested candidate or his friends. If the move, however, is organized to meet special issues, we wish it all possible success, as the laborer should, of right, rule. His protection and prosperity should be the aim of laws made by his fellow-laborers. Every honest toiler should be active in politics, in order to secure "the greatest good to the greatest number."

THE JONES & KINKADE MINE.—From Mr. Kinkade we learn that another rich body of ore has been found in the east drift from the 200-foot level of the Jones & Kinkade mine at Pyramid. The ore body runs north and south, and it was for the purpose of ascertaining the width of the ledge that an east and west crosscut was made. As previously stated, seven feet of good ore had been pierced. The latest news is that on the same crosscut, and still further to the east, a second body of ore has been found which has every appearance of being richer than that previously discovered. Assays of this ore are now being made. The company are also drifting on the ledge north and south. The results thus far obtained are entirely satisfactory, and the fact that the Jones and Kinkade mine is a good one is established.

TO-NIGHT.—Piper's Opera Troupe will present this evening at Smith's Academy of Music that grand old emotional drama "East Lynne." The entertainment will conclude with the burlesque "Jenny Lind," in which Miss Katie Mayhew will take the leading part. "East Lynne" will be finished about 10:15. Hence those who wish to attend the Riverside party have the opportunity of witnessing the rendition of the first play and afterward attending the Riverside soiree. At 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon "Marble Heart" will be presented, and in the evening "Grimaldi," followed by the musical farce entitled "The Wandering Minstrel." The members of the troupe are known here, and therefore we need not state that they give excellent entertainments.

CORRECTION.—We were in error in reference to certain cases brought before the U. S. Circuit Court, in stating that the same, among which was the case of Jack Leathers, were brought before the U. S. Grand Jury. There was no Grand Jury called. The cases referred to were called upon information given to the U. S. officers, but upon their investigation it was ascertained that no offense of moment had been committed. There appeared no intention on the part of the accused to commit even a technical violation of the law. The defendants paid all costs and paid for license.

ADAM RICHMOND.—The Adam Richmond Burlesque Company, will appear at Smith's Academy of Music on Friday and Saturday evenings, February 15th and 16th. It is said that for pure and unalloyed fun this troupe can not be beaten. The Sacramento papers speak highly of "Kenilworth" the piece for the opening night. No feature of the entertainment will be objectionable and all who attend will witness a most laughable and entertaining burlesque upon the times of good Queen Bess.

Louis St. Clair last night raised a row in one of the houses of ill-fame, and engaged so much public attention thereby that Barlow escorted him across the river. Justice R. heard his story this morning, and bade him tarry in the county jail eight days or draw upon his bank account for the modest sum of \$16. St. Clair is under Sheriff Lamb's charge.

Mr. John Sunderland, of Reno, Nevada, has been on a visit to Bodie the past week, and notwithstanding the inclement weather, visited a number of the mines in Bodie, High Peak and Silver Hill. He will open a branch house here as early in the spring as possible to get in cheap freight.—*Standard*.

Robt. Wright has returned from a several weeks' visit to Los Angeles.

Jottings.

This evening the Riverside Club give their February soiree at Kimble's Hall. Of course all the members will be present. We understand there will also be a short business meeting of the club during the evening.

The Knights of Pythias held a meeting to-day at 12 o'clock. They also hold one this evening.

Notwithstanding times are dull and money is scarce, M. Nathan will sell you a suit of clothes at prices which will quite astonish you.

We have received the February number of the Statistician, and find it valuable as usual.

How about a spring meeting of the Jockey Club. Heard some talk of it last winter and if not, why not?

The roads leading out of town are very muddy, and in some places nearly impassable.

The storm now seems to be broken, and the indications favor pleasant weather.

District Court will be in session next Saturday.

The Truckee has thus far only been slightly effected by the late rain and snow.

Washoe has been called the model county, and our contemporaries seem to be very much disappointed at the showing made in the recent Grand Jury report. Many of the citizens of this county are also disappointed at the tenor of the report.

The United States Grand Jury have dismissed the charge against Jack Leathers the Pyramid disturber.

We have received a letter from a Nevada county Cal. official, which says "If you do not 'own' the property please notify those that 'dose'."

District Court will be in session again to-morrow.

Riverside party this evening at Kimble's Hall.

The Adah Richmond troupe will appear at Smith's Academy Feb. 15 and 16th.

It was practices not persons that the Grand Jury sought. We counsel all concerned to amend in accordance with the suggestions made, in order that the taxes may be lowered instead of increased.

Elsewhere appears the delinquent list of the Jones & Kinkade Mining Company.

Deputy Sheriff J. V. Lewis of Washoe has been doing the burg for several days.

To get the best class of medicines is often of serious importance. Richard Queen has a local which gives one just the information sought.

The weather clerk may be excited over the Grand Jury report, but Piper's Opera Troupe are satisfied that "East Lynne" will prove a rich treat to all who hear it to-night at the Academy of Music.

A Chinaman, upon some miscellaneous charge, was brought before Justice R. late yesterday afternoon, but after the testimony was heard it appeared that the accusations made were insufficiently sustained, and the "mooneye" was dismissed.

Franktown boasts a genuine wife-beater. His better-half says that she does not smart under his little chastisement. But District Attorney Cain who is fond of the ladies will not allow her to be forgiving. He claims that the whipping post must be brought into requisition.

The Congregational social will be held this evening at the residence of Mrs. Scott, corner of West and Second streets. These socials are not confined to members of the church and congregation. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The editor, Parkie, of the *Tribune*, must be having a delicious time in Sacramento. He hears, reads, sees and tells everything. Listen:

I had the opportunity of reading a letter from a Republican official to a California friend on the outlook for next campaign, and I assure you it was by no means a cheerful document for a Republican to send a Democrat. In the letter he severely condemns the Nevada *Tribune*, charging on that respectable and veracious journal lies concerning himself. But the receiver of the epistle knows his man, and had a hearty laugh at the expense of the demagogue. Next month commences the election fight, and please God I'll take a hand in it, for I have learned a little and propose to make use of it, and, having practiced elocution lately, propose to stump the State in the interest of reform.

Death of the Pope.

Pio Nono died in Rome at 3 p. m. yesterday. For years he has been a sufferer, and for years he has triumphed over mere bodily suffering, and given a clear mind and virtuous life to the duties of his office.

Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti was born in Sinigaglia on the thirteenth day of May, 1792. In 1809 he received the clerical tonsure and went to Rome to study theology. In 1812 the French authorities placed his name on the lists of the Italian guard, but his tendency to epileptic fits convinced them that the grave would soon close on him, and it was erased. After a time he resumed his clerical dress, took minor orders, and in 1818 assisted the afterwards Cardinal Odescalchi in a mission at Sinigaglia. He received priest's orders in 1819 and assumed control of an institution in Rome for the education of poor boys. In 1823 he went to Chili as secretary to the apostolic delegate to that country and busied himself with ministering to the interior Indians. He returned to Rome in June, 1825, was immediately made domestic prelate Leo XII and in December following became Superintendent of the hospital of San Michele a Ripa. In 1827 he was created archbishop of Spoleto and maintained at his own expense industrial and charitable institutions. In 1831 he persuaded 4,000 insurgents to lay down their arms, and obtained their pardon from the Government, and afterwards governed the provinces of Spoleto and Perugia. In 1832 he was made archbishop of Imola; in 1839 created cardinal and proclaimed in 1840. In 1846 when Gregory XVI died, he was proclaimed pope.

In that position he reduced the taxes of the Papal States; chartered railroads and telegraph companies; stimulated home manufactures; encouraged the formation of agricultural societies; opened reading rooms and mechanics' clubs; rented lodging houses and turned them over to the poor free of charge; had the waste lands between Ostia and Porto d'Angio irrigated and harvested at the expense of the treasury, one half of the harvest being given to the poor; went about the streets on foot in disguise and visited monasteries unexpectedly, correcting evils and punishing offenders. His work since that time has made pages of history and is familiar to our readers. The Catholic world will mourn him as a just and intelligent ruler, while the impartial of all sects will render a word of respect to the great man who ruled equitably over millions of people.

REPUTATION IN TENNESSEE.—THE STATE HOUSE FOR SALE.—The following clever burlesque is in circulation in Nashville, and was doubtless called out by the fact that the Legislature recently adjourned sine die without making any provision for paying the State debt:

"For sale—Under foreclosure of mortgage.—The elegant stone structure known as the Capitol of Tennessee, situated on an eminence in the city of Nashville, overlooking the surrounding country, and visible for long distance. This building was erected when the people were honest, and is likely to stand for several generations; has two fine halls, which might be hired to individuals wishing to make oratorical displays, each possessing fine gas facilities. The State of Tennessee having defaulted on the interest of the bonds sold to pay for this building, the bondholders have taken possession under proceedings usual in such cases in order to satisfy their claims. Possession giving immediately after adjournment of the Legislature, when the sale will take place. Would make a splendid school in which the rising generation could be taught the lesson that honesty is the best policy. N. B. No bid based on Tennessee bonds will be entertained."

The San Francisco mint turned out during the month of Jan. \$520,000 in gold, but Tandy and Cook turn out the best photographs that have ever been taken in Reno. Give to these gentlemen a liberal patronage. A good picture of a friend has a real and appreciated value.

Lawrence S. Seymour, sentenced in New York the other day to a year in the penitentiary for dashing his fist through a Wall street broker's window in a fit of desperation and stealing a handful of bonds, was once a prosperous Pennsylvania iron founder, but sold out and went to California, where speculation ruined him.

Senator Blaine wants a silver dollar to contain 425 grains, but J. C. Hagerman has first-class groceries and provisions which he will sell for Tradesof the present number of grains.

Sleighting! Sleighting. Everything is on runners, and nearly every woman in town has been sleighed.

Over in Carson.

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

ALEXANDER & HAYDEN,
PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One year, in advance.....\$4 00
Six months.....2 50
Three months.....1 50
YEARLY, QUARTERLY AND MONTHLY ADVERTISE-
MENTS ACCORDING TO CONTRACT.

Office in McFarlin's building, Sierra
Street, north of the Railroad.

AGENTS:

GEO. M. MOTT, is our only authorized
Agent at Sacramento. He is empowered
to make contracts, collect and receipt for all
advertisements from that place, published in
the Daily or Weekly GAZETTE.

L. P. FISHER, 21 Merchants' Exchange,
is daily authorized to act as our agent
in San Francisco.

Friday, February 6th, 1878.

How Now?

What mean all these telegrams re-
cording the growth of a better feeling
towards the President? How does it
happen that all at once the President's
perplexities have disappeared from the
newspapers and we hear of nothing
save his persistent pursuit of a wise
policy? Is it possible that during va-
cation the voice of the great constitu-
ency demanded a cessation of this
child's play? Can it be further possi-
ble that much of this senseless opposi-
tion existed only in the minds of our
press correspondents? Can it be that
able men like Conkling and Blaine
never contemplated the utter defeat of
a man whom they were forced to ac-
knowledge honest? Yes, all these are
more than possible, because no honest
man doubts that President Hayes has
followed the spirit and letter, both of
his acceptance and the platform upon
which he was elected. It is more
than probable that as a systematic
movement the war against Hayes will
receive no more consideration, and
that his enemies will be compelled to
do him justice. Whether it so hap-
pens or not, however, the policy of
Hayes will triumph and strengthen
the Republican party. It does not
depend upon any man's favor but
rests upon the honesty of a great peo-
ple and the ability of that people to
vindicate and protect an honest ser-
vant. Congressman Wren is kind
enough to write that a better feeling
is growing; he had better be manly
and endorse that feeling. Senator
Jones will also find it advantageous
to forget his pride at association with
Conkling's name, and find more time
for the protection of the honest move-
ment which seeks to reform the ad-
ministration of public affairs.

Cattle Sales.

We learn that A. J. Lane and the
cattle owners of Pine Valley have
gathered all their beef cattle on the
ranges for shipment to the San Fran-
cisco market. A number of buyers
from that point are securing all the
available stock to be found through
this section. Lane has contracted to
deliver 175 head, and others in the
neighborhood will deliver 60 head. The
prices realized at the railroad are five
to five and a half cents per pound.—
Eureka Sentinel.

The Meat Shipping Association of
California and Nevada has caused Lux
& Miller and other California cattle
men to take an unusual interest in the
cattle business of this State. Hereto-
fore our cattle men sent their stock
below, having previously made the
best bargains that they could, but now
Lux and others come after our stock
men. This opposition is what our
stock men may have an eye to. They
need have no fears that the cattle busi-
ness of this State may continue a most
profitable business, for whenever the
competition from Southern and North-
ern California becomes too great for
this State in the San Francisco mar-
ket, (and this may be the case to a
marked degree on the completion of
the Southern Pacific Railroad), we can
find an active market in Chicago and
other Eastern cities.

Hell and round dances are receiving
a good deal of attention about now
from the press and the pulpit. The
press as a rule, seems rather more to
favor the round dances, but the preach-
ers lean mostly the other way.

The members of the London Stock
Exchange on Thursday publicly burned
copies of the *Times* and *News* and
other pro-Russian publications, and
had signed an address declaring con-
fidence in the Government.

State Convention.

A correspondent of the *Tybo Sun*
advocates the holding of the next Re-
publican State Convention at Eureka,
and thinks the Republicans of the
"Great East" are entitled to some
consideration by the State Central
Committee in the selection of the place
of meeting. The *Sun's* correspondent
truthfully says "Eureka is as accessible
from all points as either Carson or
Virginia City, and as the last conven-
tion was held in Carson, the delegates
from the eastern portion of the State
who attended it, did so with a great
loss of time and considerable outlay of
money. Turn about would only be
fair. The most important considera-
tion, however, in having the conven-
tion meet at some other point than
Virginia or Carson would be in having
it free, to a greater extent, from all
the influences that will probably be
brought to bear upon the delegates
by the old party hacks and chronic
office-seekers that haunt the State
Capital. Again, we have been treated
to a 'slate' prepared by the 'powers
that be,' and though the said slate con-
tains some good names who, should
they come before the convention would
no doubt receive a hearty endorsement,
it also contains some quite objectional.
If the delegates who will represent the
party are to travel some hundreds of
miles simply to record the wishes of
party 'slate makers, why the bother
and expense of holding a convention?
No 'slate' and out-and-out platform
this time; the honest sentiment of the
mass of the party must have expres-
sion in our next convention. There-
fore, let the next convention be held
at some point where it will be free
from the manipulation of the few sordid
heads in the 'Great West,' and where
the voice of the great majority of the
honest masses of the party can be
heard, in all its majesty, free from the
whinings of disappointed place hunters
and the mania of the 'Bloody Shirt.'
For such reasons Eureka offers the
best advantages, and while the delega-
tions from the western counties would
have a greater distance to travel, they
should remember that the delegates
from this section of the State have
heretofore labored under the same dis-
advantages."

It may be that Eureka is accessible,
&c., &c., but we claim the privilege
of arguing that point. There is a
town out West here called Reno.

The latest slate from the Republi-
can political machine has the following
provisions upon it:

Storey county is to have the United
States Senator, Governor and Secre-
tary of State; Washoe county, the
Lieutenant-Governor; Elko county,
Controller; White Pine, the Supreme
Judge; Ormsby, Treasurer and Clerk
of the Supreme Court; Eureka, Super-
intendent of Public Instruction; Lan-
der, Surveyor-General. It will be left
to the delegations from the different
counties to select available candidates
from their sections.

Eureka, through the *Republican*,
says she will smash the slate, because
she ought to have more consideration.
Ormsby wants Lieutenant-Governor,
too, and it is possible that Douglas
may get mad before the convention is
held.

Nearly 1,000 Indians have left the
Red Cloud Agency and gone north.
Gen. Miles is making every prepara-
tion to march against Sitting Bull who
he believes to be in the United States.
There is neglect somewhere. Has his
excellency, Dusk Sed. come to the
United States without a Peace Com-
mission doing him homage and making
the young tauruses and Madame Bull
a few presents? If he and his warriors
burn a few houses, kill a number of
whites and General Miles warmly de-
feats them in battle, he should be
called from the service.

From Congressman Wren we have
received a copy of a bill introduced in
the House by that gentleman, to carry
into effect a memorial by our State
Legislature, passed by joint resolution
February 6th, 1873, to Congress, ask-
ing the latter body to take back its
donations to this State of the public
lands embraced in the 16th and 36th
sections of this State, and give to
Nevada in lieu thereof one million
acres of the public land, for the sup-
port of public schools, to be selected
as other grants heretofore made to the
State of Nevada.

At last that disgraceful case between
Lennie C. McCormack, a shameless
prostitute, and that equally shameless
wealthy beast, E. J. Baldwin has been
decided in favor of the latter. He
goes free, but with his reputation all
the better and more publicly known.
His wealth will protect him with the
obsequious. She, of course, has re-
ceived greater notoriety.

A Vienna correspondent states that
Roumania has addressed a note to the
Powers, claiming the right, as a bel-
ligerent, to participate in the Confer-
ence.

A. M. & M. Society.

A Trustee meeting, held Saturday
evening at the Depot Hotel, we heard
the affairs of the State Agricultural
Society discussed at some length, and
while the entire subject matter was
very interesting, we have space for
only one matter which we think should
be properly set before the stockholders.

It appears, from the Secretary's re-
port, that the Society owes \$11 more
than at the annual meeting in '77, and
upon inquiring into the matter, we
find that even this array of figures is
only another proof of the society's
strength and success. The debt which
has been standing against the society
and is secured by mortgage, amounts
to \$7,838. At the time of the last an-
nual report the interest amounted to
\$1,083, since which time interest has
been paid. This increase now amounts
to \$2,053 or an increase of \$970 show-
ing that the increase of debt is accu-
rately covered by the increase of in-
terest, and that notwithstanding the
scarcity of entries our fair held its
own. Let us see now, why we did
not do still more. The circuit project
was inaugurated last year and the
managers of every fair on the coast
hastened to adopt it. It was felt that
the circuit was just what had long
been wanted; every horseman endorsed
it and it was to ensure abundant en-
tries throughout its extent from Reno
to Los Angeles. Our trustees adopted
this view in good faith, and one of
their number at much personal trouble
and expense, secured representation for
Reno. Well, the circuit failed, not
alone at Reno but every place else.
Two agricultural societies have gone
to the wall through the failure and
every meeting on the coast had good
reason to know that something was
wrong about the circuit. The mis-
take had been in closing the entries
August 30th, and a scarcity of
entries of course obliged the putting
up of gate money which would other-
wise have been profit. Our own Soci-
ety was in this way obliged to put up
\$3,800, which would, in any ordinary
case, have been cash on hand. Had
our entry list remained open until one
week before the fair, seventy per cent.
in entries could have been secured;
but, in common with every other soci-
ety, we endorsed the circuit, and had
to abide by its laws. We have this
experience to work upon, and it could
not have been foreseen in any way.
Even with that loss the fair held its
own, and money has been raised upon
individual securities to pay the press-
ing indebtedness. There is no like
institution on the coast which bears
as good a reputation as our young soci-
ety, and with the unselfish labors of
Stevenson, Babcock and their assis-
tants the next fair will equal that in
Sacramento in 1878.

About four years ago M. Aoki, the
Japanese Envoy at Berlin, requested,
in the name of his Government, a firm
of brewers in that city to take a young
Japanese named Nakanava as an ap-
prentice, in order that he might be
thoroughly instructed in the art of
making lager beer. They consented,
and when the young lad was consid-
ered sufficiently skillful in brewing they
passed him on to another house, where
he has been taught everything con-
nected with the preparation of malt.
The whole apprenticeship lasted about
three years. Meantime the Japanese
Government had built and fitted up
a large brewery, according to plans
sent out from Germany, and on
Nakanava's return home he was placed
in charge of it. The intention of
the Government is that it shall serve
as a school for the practical training
of young Japanese in the mysteries of
brewing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 3.—The
Porte has received the following dis-
patch from Server Pasha:

"ADRIANOPLE, Jan. 31.—The peace
preliminaries and armistice were signed
to-day."

There is great satisfaction here at
the settlement of peace preliminaries.
Following are the conditions of the
protocol:

First—The erection of Bulgaria into
a principality.

Second—A war indemnity or terri-
tory in compensation.

Third—The independence of Rou-
mania, Servia and Montenegro, with
increase of territory for each.

Fourth—Reforms in Bosnia and
Herzegovina.

Fifth—An ulterior understanding
between the Sultan and the Czar re-
garding the Dardanelles.

Sixth—Evacuation of the Danubian
fortresses and Erzeroum.

About Forest Trees.

Senator Howe introduced a bill in
the California Legislature for the en-
couragement of forest tree planting.
A small sum is to be paid for each
tree planted after it has reached a
growth of four years. Also provides
that whoever cuts a tree down must
plant another in its stead.

We presume that this bill will not
pass, but Senator Howe touches on a
point of vital interest to the Pacific
Coast, and more especially to our State
and the Pacific Territories. The Com-
missioners of Agriculture have asked
Congress for \$8,000 to more fully
study the status of forestry in the
United States, and ascertain what is
necessary to improve our forests. On
this Coast and especially in this State
and Colorado, the tendency is the lack
of rain. Just now it is true California
is flooded, and much snow and rain
has fallen in our own State, but the
supply does not meet the demand and
thousands of acres of arable land re-
main in consequence untilld. The
Truckee meadows would bounteously
produce the invincible sage brush,
but the rich fields of alfalfa would not
be here but for the Truckee
river. In the forest regions the
air gives health to the cheek, the soil
yields handsomely to the husband-
man. The climate makes possible a
home of comfort. Where trees are
not found, or where the vandal hand
of man has denuded the mountain side
and the plain below of their arboreal
strength, man must struggle hard
against his own folly in order that a
bare sustenance may be obtained.
The scorching heat of Northern Africa,
the low state of civilization of South-
ern Europe is largely attributable to
the fact that few trees are found in this
immense tract which nature once fa-
vored wood which the Barbarian has un-
thoughtfully deprived of its prin-
cipal vitality. Germany, France and
England are as particular about their
forests as about their governments be-
cause their national success depends
on their forests. Already have the
older Eastern States taken steps to
protect their trees. We on this coast
may well heed the lessons painfully
taught the older governments. Dur-
ing the proper season of the year those
who live in town and country should
each year plant a number of trees.
Our mountains should be especially
protected. Mountains are the foun-
tains of supply to the valleys, and if
we watch with a criminally indiffer-
ent eye the timbers completely swept
from the mountains south and west of us,
the time will come when the Summer
months will find no water in the
Truckee and irrigation made exceed-
ingly expensive.

THE ANTI-CHINESE MOVEMENT IN
CONGRESS.—A Washington dispatch
of January 31st says: The House Com-
mittee on Education and Labor to-
day, after a free interchange of views
on the general subject, unanimously
agreed that it is advisable and desir-
able that Chinese immigration into this
country should be checked or limited
in some way. Having made this
much progress toward the settlement
of the question, the committee there-
upon adopted a suggestion of Chair-
man Goode, and directed Messrs.
Willis of Kentucky and Loring of
Massachusetts to draft a resolution for
consideration by the full committee at
the next meeting, which shall, in suit-
able terms, instruct the President to
invite the co-operation of the govern-
ments of China and Great Britain to
prevent the importation of coolie la-
bor, and generally to restrict Chinese
immigration to the United States.

Italy's proposition for a national
Congress is well received. Russia
has accepted a similar proposition
made by Austria, but the place of
holding this Conference of the Powers
has not yet been determined. Gam-
betta holds that the treaty of 1856
must not be violated, and if any treaty
is made in violation of that of 1856
such treaty must be considered null
and void.

Ex-Governor J. Madison Wells, in
accordance with an arrangement made
on Saturday, surrendered to Sheriff
Houston at Riegolets Station, on the
New Orleans and Mobile Railroad,
where he has been sojourning since
his departure from New Orleans,
about a week ago. The Governor re-
turned to New Orleans, and gave bail
for his appearance when wanted.

Temperance and religion have made
Truckee one of the quietest places in
California.

State News.

The decline in the price of lead from
\$120 to \$80 per ton effects the lead
mines of Eureka about \$8 on the ton
of ore, or, according to the *Sentinel*,
\$1,200,000 per annum.

The pay-roll at the Overman mine
for January amounts to \$11,-
070 75; at the Caledonia it amounts
\$6,987. The Overman employees were
paid off to-day and the Caledonia em-
ployees will be paid to-morrow.

The Chollar-Potosi Mining Company
Monday shipped three bars of bullion,
valued at \$7,083 71. This closes the
bullion account for January, making
the total for the month \$18,974 10.

About 5 o'clock Monday evening
Alf. Doten, proprietor of the Gold Hill
News, slipped and fell on the sidewalk
on Main street, Gold Hill, splitting
open the cap of his left knee. Alf. is
unfortunate. During his brief earthly
pilgrimage he has had both arms and
both legs broken, and now has com-
menced splitting his knee caps. His
last accident is probably of a more
painful character than the square break-
ing of a bone.

Last Saturday morning about 9:30
o'clock, Hy. Goldworthy, employed in
the Ophir, was standing near the
incline on the 1400-foot level, when
his coat caught in the giraffe, and be-
ing drawn under the wheels, his breast
was badly crushed. He is a single
man, and was taken immediately to
his lodgings. The chances of his re-
covery are doubtful.

The Board of Directors of the
Orphans' Home met on Saturday and
admitted several half-orphans.

Scores of men are wandering about
Virginia and Gold Hill with their
hands in their pockets, shivering with
the cold, no place to lay their head,
very little to eat, and all their money
invested in stocks.

January 31 the Grand Prize shipped
\$3,110 49, making \$237,763 45 for the
month. The pulp assays of sulphuret
ores for the month averaged \$20 17.

The *Esmeralda Herald* learns that
Joe Parmentel was murdered in Colum-
bus and the town fired January 30,
by some person or persons unknown.
The murder was for money.

The gross yield of the mines situated
in Elko county for the quarter ending
December 31st, 1877, amounted to
the snug sum of \$433,936 94, the
State and county tax upon which was
\$6,512 58, the largest amount ever
realized from such sources in the
county since its organization.

The *Silver State* says: Another
band of cattle, purchased by Lux &
Miller, has arrived here for shipment
to San Francisco. The big butchers
of the Bay city are paying a higher
price than usual for beef, for the pur-
pose, it is said, of breaking up the
meat shipping business.

The first shipment, \$20,000 in
amount, was made from the Bechtel
mines in Bodie last Thursday.

The roads from Carson to Bodie are
unavailable for heavy teams at pres-
ent.

Gov. Adams and his Texas bride are
expected to reach here this week.

State Printer Hill has disposed of
his printing office, including the bal-
ance of his term's State work, to Mr.
Robinson, late of the Carson *Appeal*.

The *Silver State* affirms that sixty
car-loads of beavers—1,200 head—have
been shipped from Winnemucca to
San Francisco within a week.

T. Robinson and D. Campbell were
caved on at the Connelly mine, near
Eureka, Nevada, Thursday evening,
but by energetic efforts they were
finally rescued alive and uninjured.

A verdict of not guilty has been re-
ndered in the case of Bradley Jackson,
on trial at Austin, Nevada, for the
murder of a Spaniard named Balder-
ma last October.

An attempt will be made to form a
Workmen's Association in Eureka.

Speaking of the proposed new road
between Elko and Tuscarora, the
Times-Review thinks twelve or fifteen
miles of distance can be saved and
that the new road will not cost more
than \$3,000.

A man named Owen Cassidy was
badly hurt by a falling rock in the
Panther mine, in Cornucopia, last
Saturday. The Leopard Company, in
the same district, has discharged sev-
eral miners of late.

Fred Swift, the absconding defaulter
of Battle Mountain, sent the key of
the safe back from Fort Yuma. He
has gone to Arizona, and possibly to

Mexico, leaving an estimable wife in
Battle Mountain.

Mrs. Little, widow of Thomas Lit-
tle, who was killed by being hoisted
into the sheaves at the 'Savage' mine,
acknowledges the receipt of \$100 sent
her by the societies of Stationary En-
gineers of Virginia City and Gold
Hill.

The Carson Guards will shortly pro-
duce the spectacle entitled "The Color
Guard" at the Carson Theater for the
benefit of the company's exchequer.

An apparatus for detaching the
cable from the cage, in case of over-
winding, is to be tried at the 'Savage'
hoisting works.

The bonanza mines will ship bullion
to the value of about \$400,000 this
evening.

Twenty thousand tons of lead were
produced in Nevada last year, nearly
one-third of the total production of
the United States.

Austin has levied a tax of one-half
of one per cent. on each \$100 of as-
sessed valuation for fire and water
purposes.

The dead body of a half grown
infant was found in a ditch to the
rear of the Eureka *Sentinel* office on
Wednesday. It was discovered by an
Indian squaw, who notified the Cor-
oner. The remains are those of a white
child.

A cigar factory is to be started at
Winnemucca by Messrs. Adler and
Pulling. None but white men will
be employed to manipulate the weed.

General News Items.

Congressman Mills, of Texas, reit-
erates his opinion that the people of
the South would not again support
Tilden, and he says: "Hendricks is
their man, I think, now. Sentiment
may change before the convention
meets, but Hendricks seems to be the
man at present. Thurman would suit
them very nearly as well. The South-
ern people want a man who has got
pluck enough to defend his rights,
and not a played-out old man like
Tilden."

The signal service observer at Sca-
coke Inlet, South Carolina, reports
ashore, the bottom up, the brig C. C.
Overton, from New York for Nassau,
and that the entire crew are supposed
to be lost. A hat and other articles
picked up showed marks of blood.

The Sacramento and American
rivers are very high, and have flooded
immense tracts below Sacramento
City. It is difficult to estimate the
damage done to personal and real
property, but it is stated that the dam-
age thus far done is put at \$1,000,000.

The Sultan has accepted the peace
conditions imposed by Russia, and his
delegates to the Conference have
signed the terms. The Russian army
will therefore not advance further into
Turkish Territory.

Suit has been commenced at San
Francisco by a resident of Pennsylva-
nia, against the Consolidated Virginia
and California Mining Companies, for
the recovery of a portion of the ground
claimed by them.

Sol. W. Easterly, a San Jose Coun-
cilman, is accused of bribing a jury-
man in the case of Bland vs. the S. P.
R. R.

Miss Maggie McBride, of San Jose,
has brought suit against Mrs. Carmel
Fallon for \$50,000 for defamation of
character.

A Copenhagen dispatch states that
every preparation is being made to
close the Sound and approaches to
Copenhagen with torpedoes in 24
hours if necessary.

Eighty more lodges of Indians have
left the agencies on the Missouri river.
This makes 500 lodges that have left
altogether. Military officers predict an-
other Indian war in the Spring.

Leopard takes on an assessment of
50 cents. Can the Leopard change
the nationality of his dividends and
give us an American divy?

Whole fields of grain are submerged
along the Sacramento river.

Mrs. Bowers, of Bowers' mansion
notoriety, and a spiritualist of the
proletie type, is now telling fortunes
in Virginia City.

The Senate has ratified the treaty
with the Samoan Islands. It is a
treaty of friendship and commerce
and is to continue ten years.

Ex-Governor Straw writes from
New Hampshire that the abundance
of depreciated coin is costing the
working people there dearly.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Sutro Tunnel.

Surroundings—Dimensions and Design.

One day recently while on an inspecting tour to Virginia City, and after having stood upon the scenic top of Mount Davidson and meandered through the drifts of the 1900-foot level of the Gould & Curry, we refused to be satisfied until we had explored the length of the famous Sutro tunnel. In company with Mr. D. H. Jones we sailed down Six Mile Canyon and thence along the western edge of Carson Valley to the pleasantly located village of Sutro. We were soon at the mouth of the celebrated tunnel. Here we pause and look about us. A few hundred yards to the north stands the splendid residence of Adolph Sutro; around us is the office of the Sutro Independent, the office and machine shops of the Tunnel Company, and below us and to the east spreads out the Carson Valley through which the sluggish Carson river slowly courses its way. Far off to the east and northeast, standing in rugged prominence, are the Humboldt and Ruby ranges of mountains. To our west are the intervening mountains hiding the objective point, the treasure fountain, the mighty Comstock—distant on an air line nearly four miles. South of us lies Dayton, a few miles distant. The valley narrows and then comes the jagged canyon where troubled Nature has eroded a path for the waters of the feeble Carson.

We passed into the tunnel, the patient mule doing us service and a small flat car serving as back-action and vehicle. At its mouth the tunnel is 12x14 feet at the bottom and 12x13 at the top, but at the 1500-foot station and from thence to the header is only 8x10 feet. It was a long ride, and at times the air seemed close and the increasing temperature led the little sweat glands to come to our relief, but neither the air nor temperature was oppressive.

Twenty-two hundred and fifty feet from the entrance is air-shaft no. 1, 210 feet below the surface. At 4,915 feet from the mouth of the tunnel we found shaft no. 1, having a depth of 522 feet. When in 9,065 feet we came to shaft no. 2, depth of shaft 1,041 feet; shaft no. 3 is 13,545 feet from the mouth of the tunnel and shaft no. 4 is 17,406 feet from the mouth. The tunnel is now in about 18,860 feet. When it shall have reached the Comstock lode it will be in length 19,750 feet. The inclination of the tunnel is three inches to the one hundred feet. The quantity of water running from the tunnel each day is about 1,300,000 gallons. Temperature near the header 100 degrees F. The soil and rock through which the tunnel passes for the first 1000 feet is conglomerate. This is succeeded by nearly 4,000 feet of porphyry; then about 5,000 feet of schist is pierced. We find then large masses of porphyry, quartz and clay. Such ground requires very careful timbering.

The number of men employed is 93. Instead of using the Burrill drill, as on the Comstock, the Superintendent, Mr. Bluet, says that he uses the Ingersoll drill, because it does just as good work, and does not so easily get out of repair as does the Burrill drill. At a number of points in the tunnel small ore bodies have been discovered, but these have never been prospected, the single purpose being to drain the Comstock mines first and then develop any mines discovered while running the tunnel.

When one considers that such a work as that undertaken by Adolph Sutro not only costs an immense sum of money, but years of patient and perhaps in the end defeated toil, it is quite natural to inquire into the causes which led him to undertake and carry forward an enterprise which will cost, when completed, nearly \$4,500,000. Mr. Sutro had observed the methodical process of mining in Germany; how that in the Hartz Mountains immense tunnels were run even to the length of fourteen miles, and then connected at the head by deep shafts. When, then, he arrived in Virginia City in 1859 and saw the necessarily crude methods employed he at once interested himself to work marked improvements in the methods in operation. But to secure the necessary aid and to perfect his plans on a lode, such as the Comstock then was required much time and careful planning. By March, 1860; only forty tons of ore had been taken from the

Comstock. But the yield was as munificent as the anticipations of the more or less ignorant prospectors. Four thousand dollars to the ton excited the mining world. Thousands flocked to the Comstock; but the purposes of Mr. Sutro were never diverted by the wild excitement which swayed the living throng. His plans were finally perfected, and on the 19th of October, 1870, work was commenced on the great mining tunnel. He had strong opponents and strong friends, but his was the mind that led. The objects which he had in view was to make himself immensely wealthy and gain a great name. The means to be employed was to construct his tunnel, obtain thereby the two dollars per ton on the ore extracted from the Comstock mines, and profit by the sale of many town lots in the well laid out village of Sutro. Of course a railroad would connect Sutro with Carson and the outside world. His conceptions were as perfect as his hopes are well founded. What may be the result we of course cannot say. In four or five months the tunnel will be completed. It will strike the Comstock lode 2,000 feet below the surface. It is further a part of the contract with the mining companies that form the point of intersection of the tunnel with the above lode, that a crosscut shall be run north and south along the lode for a distance of 12,000 feet. The advantages to be obtained by the tunnel are patent to nearly everyone, but the high shrewdness of its founder is not so apparent. By the tunnel the Comstock mines will be ventilated and drained of water. Ore may also be readily cheaply transported to the mouth of the tunnel and thence some half-mile to the quartz mill on the Carson river. Or, the water issuing from the tunnel may be utilized to run a number of mills, and then do service for irrigating purposes. Of course this tunnel would be a great saving in mining operations on the Comstock, and it was in order to secure these plain advantages that led the mine owners to bind themselves in strict contract articles with Mr. Sutro. Perhaps in three months from date the Comstock lode will be pierced by the tunnel. Quibbling may cause a year's delay. Already the aggressive rumblings, the giant explosions made in the tunnel can be heard in the Mint Company's shaft, and we believe also at the combination shaft and occasionally at the Savage—the terminus of the tunnel. The Bonanza Titans are gradually obtaining control of the Comstock, and the desultory legal war which has been made on Mr. Sutro may yet prove but the precursory step to a protracted moneyed struggle of the millionaires in the halls of justice.

District Court.

Tuesday, February 5.

The case of Doulette vs. Oulette was on trial to-day.

In the case of D. Mahoney vs. Hill & Oakes prayer of plaintiff that mortgage be foreclosed was granted and judgment for decree and foreclosure entered.

Carolan, Cory & Co. vs. Crystal Peak Lumber Co. Stay of execution granted until February 6.

Salsbury & Wetherill vs. Wm. Hoffmann. Taken under advisement by the Court.

The Grand Jury made a report on the cases submitted for indictment. John Laffin was indicted for arson; Sam and Fong for grand larceny; Ah Ham for burglary. The prisoners were to be arraigned before the Court at 4 p. m.

BULLION.—Sunday night 87 bars of bullion were shipped to San Francisco from the bonanza mines. Total valuation, \$355,699 34. Total shipments since January 12th: California, \$1,382,023 46; Con. Virginia, \$1,173,403 76. From this it will be seen that the regular two dollar dividend of each of these mines will be declared this month.

NEW MIXING CO.—The Santa Fee Mining Co. have filled articles of incorporation in the Clerk's office. Location of works Esmeralda county—principal place of business Reno; capital stock \$3,000,000; divided into 150,000 shares. Trustees: J. A. Lindsay, J. B. Gamble, T. A. Gamble, James Annot and S. Duff.

In another column it will be seen that four hearts have united as two. These are hard times, but people will get married. There is nothing like uniting forces. We'd get married ourselves if—our stock of meat tickets were larger, etc., particularly the etc.

Trustee Meeting.

A. M. & M. Society—Organization—Prospects.

Pursuant to call the Board of Trustees met at the Depot Hotel on Saturday evening. Present—Babcock, Stevenson and Chamberlain. After preliminary conversation upon various topics, the Board proceeded to organize by the election of W. R. Chamberlain President. Mr. Chamberlain made an explanation of his position, accepting the duties, merely to perfect the organization of the Board and get it into working order. Whenever a man could be found who would be acceptable to all concerned, he should claim the privilege of resigning.

The Board having been properly organized, Mr. L. L. Crockett was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Geo. Alt, and duly qualified as a Trustee.

The time for holding the next annual fair was set for Monday, October 7th, 1878.

The Secretary's report was discussed, and Mr. Stevenson called attention to the fact that the failure of the circuit was the only reason why the Society did not make \$3,800 clear of all expenses, that having been the amount which the Society was compelled to advance out of the late receipts to make the purses good. Such an experience will not be repeated, and we might congratulate ourselves that, although the Reno fair was injured, we stood the shock better than any society on the coast.

The pressing indebtedness of the Society was found to be about \$2,400, and the President stated that he had the promise of a loan in that sum at low rate of interest. The President was authorized to negotiate the loan, and the Trustees and friends present agreed to furnish individual securities for the Society's note.

The election of the remaining officers was deferred until some future meeting. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at call of President.

PYRAMID RIOTERS.—Ben Hill and John Spencer, the parties who committed a partial assault upon the U. S. Marshall and posse near Pyramid Lake, were tried in Wadsworth Saturday before Justice Griswold. District Attorney Cain prosecuted the case. It was found that the bridge destroyed was private property, and the shooting done was merely for the purpose of driving the Marshall from the premises. The parties had no intention of shooting the Marshall. The men were led to the mischief by the poor whisky sold them by Jack Leathers. Eugene looked solemn, counseled with Cain, sounded the financial status of the accused and fined them one dollar and costs, equal in amount to \$60. Doc Foley was the principal witness.

DEAD.—Last Monday morning the sudden yet expected news came that Len Savage was dead. He died Sunday morning in East Oakland, California. Len was born in Somerset county, Maine, September, 1831, and was therefore 43 years and 5 months old. Savage had been for many years a resident of this and Storey county. He was the locator of the Savage mine, one of the rich mines of the Comstock. Len Savage was peculiarly himself; his word was as good as his bond; his friend never wanted for a favor he could give; his enemies let him alone; he was a clear-headed, resolute, honest, industrious man. No sluggards could find accommodations at his home. Clear right "up and up, square dealing" was his motto. There was nothing of the shifting, vacillating character in his make up. When he resolved that a thing should be done it was done, or else its accomplishment was beyond his power. He of course had his faults, and they were like his virtues—positive. He was therefore a man whose presence was felt in a community, and hence his loss is more deeply felt than that of a negative good man. He leaves a wife and several small children.

NEW DODGE.—A drummer from San Francisco by the name of Pratt was arrested Saturday for soliciting sales of goods without licenses. When taken before Justice Richardson he said that he had left money with Brooks & Co. for them to procure him a license, and also that it was his intention to leave town on the 12:30 train. The excuse was too attenuated and the Justice imposed a small fine, costs and the amount of one month's license.

PETITION FOR COMMUTATION.—

Monday, February 11th, Gen. Clarke and Col. Davies will present to the Board of Pardons a petition having many signatures, praying the commutation of J. W. Rover's sentence to imprisonment in the State Prison for life. Rover now rests under sentence of execution, which will, unless the above named Board intervenes, be carried into effect Tuesday February 19th. There is a marked feeling in many portions of the State in favor of the commutation of Rover's sentence. We understand that Governor Bradley is in favor of the life incarceration of Rover, in fact has so expressed himself to us. The press of Humboldt and Elko counties favor the execution of Rover, but we are of the opinion that the end of justice will be subserved by his lifelong imprisonment. We are opposed to hanging anyway, especially on circumstantial evidence.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—As the noon freight train of the V. & T. R. R. was pulling out Monday W. A. Snow, a brakeman, while in stooping over to note something which appeared out of order with his brake, or beneath the car, was violently carried by the moving train against a portion of the cattle-guard of the stock corral near the V. & T. bridge. He was thrown to the ground, the train backed up and young Snow was picked up in a semi-conscious state and taken to room No. 10 in the Depot Hotel. He soon became wholly unconscious and was in that condition at 2:30. Dr. Bergman was at once summoned and ascertained that the nose was completely mashed, and the entire upper portion of his face badly injured. It was thought that the skull just over the eyes was fractured if not seriously broken and that the brain had received a severe concussion. At the time of our writing there was little hope of his recovery.

ROLL OF HONOR.—The following is the roll of honor of the department of our public school taught by Miss Frankie Gibbs for the month of January: Jay Harrison 100, Mack Sample 100, Thomas Miller 100, Frank Cullard 100, Helen Sample 100, Walter Johnson 90, Eddie Brannan 90, Andrew Griffin 90, May Knox 95, Charlie Beemer 80, Frank Fowler 80, Willie Gamble 80, Charlie Taubert 80, Carrie Riggen 80, Dorey Aver 85, Mamie Miller 85, Jerome Aver 76, Powell Frederick 75, Elmer Bunell 75, Eddie Donahue 75, Myra Bowen 70. Total number enrolled 68. Average daily attendance 53.

ROLL OF HONOR.—The following pupils are on the roll of honor for the month ending Feb. 1st, Miss E. M. Emery teacher: Bennie Lee, 95; Marcus Johnson, 92; Frank Lee, 96; Jimmy Budden, 96; Deliom Dickey, 93; Solie Raphael, 93; Albert White, 93; Charlie McFarlin, 93; Eliza Gamble, 98; Anna Becker, 98; Lizzie Johnson, 93; Elsie Conkey, 98; Laura Colwell, 98; Orenda Palmer, 95; Rachael Fredrick, 92; Jennie Vosburg, 96; Hannah Miller, 98; Emma Hammond, 96; Mary Buckley, 94; Carrie Haslund, 94, Emma Haslund, 94, Jennie Palmer, 92.

ROLL OF HONOR.—The following is the roll of honor for the month ending Feb. 1st, of the Intermediate department of the Reno school: Geo. Wilcox, 91; Minnie Manns, 91; Annie Williams, 96; Cora Manning, 95; Sillie Stalker, 92; Leota Ranous, 90. W. H. CANTRELL, Teacher.

GOOD SHOWING.—The attendance at our public school is increasing. Last term the average attendance was about 275. The past month some 315 scholars have attended the public school. Nor is this all; quite a number of the children who formerly attended the public school are now pupils at the new Catholic school. Sixty young ladies attend the Episcopal Seminary, of which number more than one-third reside in Reno. Prosperous school, prosperous town.

WOOD ALONG THE V. & T. R. R.—From Conductor Havenor we learn that the V. & T. R. R. took some 10,700 cords of wood from Huffaker's Station during the past month. There is now only about 5,000 cords left at the lower dump, and it will be shipped this month. At Brown's Station there is about 15,000 cords, at Washoe about 10,000 and at Mills' Station about 6,000.

The snow may fall and birth day parties be had, but Cohn & Isaacs have the genuine Hayes' underwear.

Jottings.

The bail of Laffin has been fixed at \$2,000.

B. B. Baum has opened the old Saddle Rock and declares his intentions of running a restaurant in excellent style. His boss cook, Mr. Hammer, cannot be excelled in Nevada. Mr. Baum has started with good patronage. If you want a first-class beef steak give Hammer a chance.

There is little probability that the next party of the Riverside Club will be a calico ball. A majority of the ladies we presume will wear the dress which in their judgement is in keeping with the season.

The Nevada Quicksilver Company are thriving splendidly. Their new retorts work to a charm, and the recently added condensers and stack give perfect satisfaction. Several shipments of quicksilver have already been made. Last Sunday the Company shipped twelve flasks to Bodie.

How would a few more sidewalks do for a change.

County Treasurer, B. B. Norton, has appointed C. T. Bender deputy Treasurer.

Reno Engine Company No. 2 met last night and elected the following gentlemen as members of the Board of Fire Delegates: W. A. Walker, J. L. McFarlin and Morris Ash. The Board of Delegates will shortly meet and complete the organization of the fire department.

Dr. S. Bishop has moved his office from the east side of Virginia street to one of the rooms over Jim Chambers saloon on the west side of the same street.

The Baptist church will take a benefit in a few weeks. The members propose to get up a concert which will be announced in due time.

Strange what a christian spirit a young man can evince when he puts his blackened boots into the mud on a Sunday night on his way to church with his girl. But how different when he goes down town among the boys and sees the mud not only on his fine boots but also on the edges of his best pants. It is wonderful how regardless he is then of the third commandment.

Prof. Jacobson's dancing class will not meet this week. Next week as usual.

A crying child in church will draw more attention in one minute than a whole church choir in fifteen, and will awaken feelings in a mothers breast which an orthodox minister cannot dissipate in three sermons.

The petition in circulation praying the Board of Pardons to commute the sentence of J. W. Rover, to imprisonment for life, is being numerously signed. Dr. S. Bishop and S. F. Hoole have the petition.

Mr. Isaacs, of the firm of Cohn & Isaacs, came down from Virginia Saturday night, and after spending Sunday in our town, returned home Monday morning. Helikes Reno, he says, and is well pleased with the success of the Branch White House.

The District Court has adjourned until next Saturday. No court today. The case of Doyette vs. Oulette was taken under advisement by the court.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Sunday afternoon the little son of Mr. Orrin Ross was kicked on the left side of his head by one of Mr. Ross's farm horses. The little fellow, only about five years of age, went out to the stable and probably touched the horse while it was feeding, and it evidently kicked him without seeing him. The brain received a severe concussion, so much so in fact that the little fellow may not recover, although his physician says, unless he should have an attack of brain fever, the chances are in favor of his recovery.

DIED.—Wm. A. Snow, the young brakeman who on Monday received injuries described in another column, died at 4:15 the same afternoon. Deceased was a steady young man and not addicted to any bad habits. He had saved up several hundred dollars on a small salary. His relatives reside in Iowa. He was buried this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SURPRISE PARTY.—A very pleasant surprise party met last Monday evening at Nate Roff's residence. The occasion was the 26th birthday of this young married gentleman. Music, dancing and feasting stole the hours away until 12 o'clock bade all good-night and saw the happy recipient launched in his 27th year.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners.

The Board met Monday and transacted the following business:

The following claims against the county were allowed:

S. Bishop, Co. Physician	\$ 50 00
Manning & Duck, plow, etc.	26 00
A. M. Lamb, road work	55 50
J. B. Williams, Auditor's fees and salary	117 75
C. F. Wooten, Constable fees	37 50
J. S. Sellers, work on Glendale bridge	408 43
D. A. Bender & Co., lumber on Glendale bridge	104 75
A. C. Bragg & Co., lumber on Glendale bridge	11 02
N. C. Haslund, Coroner's fees, County Treasurer, money paid out	23 40
Reno Gas Co., gas for December and January	61 60
J. H. Harcourt, Justice fees	7 25
Reno Savings Bank, interpreter's fees	20 00
Chas. Johnson, taking sick to Hospital	6 25
A. K. Lamb, Sheriff's fees	597 90
W. H. Joy, services as County Commissioner	57 20
O. C. Ross, services as County Commissioner	52 00
W. H. Joy, witness fees Washoe Co. vs. Humboldt	10 50
O. C. Ross, witness fees Washoe Co. vs. Humboldt	21 50
R. Harrison, one-half cord of wood for poor	3 25
W. H. Barlow, Constable fees	99 00
A. L. Bancroft & Co., books for County Auditor	31 00
S. Beamer, road work	20 00
County Treasurer, moneys paid out	244 99
C. A. Richardson, Justice fees	98 25
Reno Lumber Co., lumber	3 60
D. D. Bowen, hospital steward	192 33
E. A. Vesey, board of county prisoners	201 34
J. V. Lewis, Deputy Sheriff's fees	79 00
Wm. Cain, District Attorney's fees	32 40
C. S. Bicknell, Clerk of the Supreme Court, fees in Rover case	50 50
C. H. Wilson, Constable fees	21 50

In the matter of the petition of Mrs. Murray, for assistance, the Board in reply stated that the petitioner could receive no assistance from the county, unless she go to the County Poor House, and her children go to the Orphan Asylum.

The Board ascertained the following to be the status of the county's finances:

Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1877	\$28,883 06
Receipts in January, 1878	1,769 64
Total	\$30,652 70
Less Warrants paid in January, 1878	8,707 86

Cas in Treas. Jan. 31, 1878, \$21,944 84

Of this last named amount, there is in the General Fund \$4,757 24, and in the Contingent Fund, \$3,941 22.

Consideration of a petition from the Catholic school that the alley in Block 11 be closed, was deferred until the next sitting of the Board.

Quarterly reports of Chas. H. Wilson, Constable at Wadsworth, and Rodger Power, J. P. at Washoe, received and placed on file.

The bond of County Treasurer B. B. Norton, wherein certain parties became his bondsmen in lieu of a certain other party who had withdrawn from his bonds, was accepted by the Board and filed.

Ordered that the Sheriff, in due time, make proper arrangements for the execution of J. W. Rover, at the time prescribed.

The Board, after being in session Monday and Tuesday, adjourned.

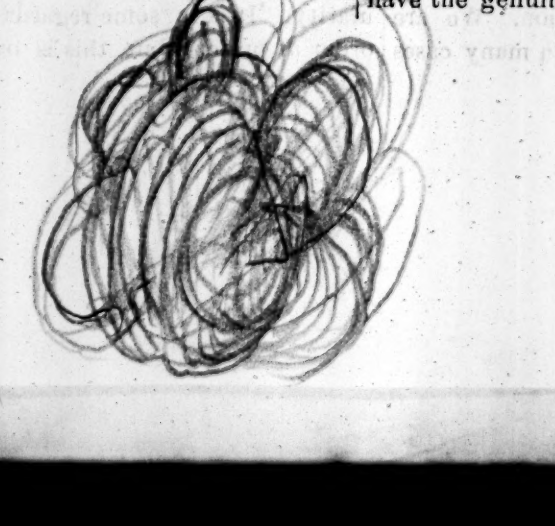
Bodie has more people than she can care for, and wants no more until the Winter is over. The Standard has this: "Our California and Nevada exchanges will do us a favor by cautioning such of their readers who intend coming to Bodie, to defer their trip for at least three months. People are coming here at the rate of 15 to 25 per day, which with our present limited accommodations, has resulted in crowding the town to such an extent that to obtain even a place to spread one's blankets is a matter of great difficulty."

Greese having invaded Thessaly, a Turkish fleet has arrived before Athens. Great Consternation prevails. The Government intends appealing to the guaranteeing powers for protection.

Congress may continue its present session until next August. Four thousand seven hundred and ten bills have already been introduced, two-thirds of which, however, are private bills.

All the Great Powers have agreed to the conference called by Austria except Russia. The conference will probably assemble at the end of February or beginning of March.

Four children were suffocated in a fire in New York Monday night.



LOCAL AFFAIRS.

From our Extra of last Wednesday morning—

GRAND JURY REPORT

Of the January Term of the Second Judicial District Court.

RENO, FEB. 5th, 1878.

To the Honorable District Judge of the Second Judicial District in and for the County of Washoe, State of Nevada:

Your Grand Jury, empaneled January 14th, 1878, beg leave to submit their final report, as follows:

We have disposed of criminal business during our session, as follows, to-wit:

We have ignored the charge of murder against W. D. Phillips; also ignored one charge of misdemeanor. We have also found one true bill for housebreaking; one for grand larceny, and one for arson.

We would also beg leave to submit the following report of our investigation into the affairs of Washoe county during the year 1877:

We have been unable, in the time allotted, to make that thorough and exhaustive research into your business which we believe would be interesting and profitable to taxpayers; the Court is therefore informed that general censure is bestowed in certain cases merely because we have not had time to reach the exact issues, yet have gained the opinion that research was necessary. In all cases where time has allowed us an insight into official conduct and expenditure, this jury has conceived it a duty to deal with individuals, and set forth facts as they appear, but we have not exhausted any branch of the subject, and therefore hope that no recommendation of court will convey an impression to future grand juries that our work has been entirely exhaustive or entirely satisfactory in any particular. Considering the fact that a portion of this jury considered itself instructed not to investigate without specific charges, and that this Grand Jury has seen the imperative necessity of an investigation which diligent application has only enabled it to begin, we respectfully ask that if this report shall be mentioned to any succeeding grand juries it may be as a starting point, and not as a substitute for their labors; that such reference may lead them to make specific charges instead of waiting for them.

EXPENSES OF WASHOE COUNTY.

As a general fact the expenses of Washoe county were \$15,000 more in '77 than in '76, and in 1877 the expenditures were \$18,000 in excess of income.

Your Grand Jury has been met in a variety of cases, where certain charges were under investigation, with the stereotyped excuse—"Order of the Court"—we do not believe that these are all traceable to the Bench by any means, but we do believe that certain expenditures have been unnecessarily large. There are more juries and indigent witnesses connected with this Court than any of which your jurymen have knowledge.

The administration of our laws has cost something over \$30,000 in 1877: Jurors' mileage and per diem, \$7,000; Board of prisoners and jurors, 3,249; District Attorney's office, 2,000; Extra counsel and discretionary allowances, 3,700; Clerk and Sheriff, 8,000; Judge, 1,800; Justices and Constables, 6,000.

We submit that some of these items are not in proportion to the good accomplished, although we are told that there is law for each one.

We submit to taxpayers certain exercises of the discretionary power for their consideration. It being the theory of this jury that a discretionary power may be used for the lessening of expenses as well as in largely increasing them.

Feb. 7, indigent witnesses—Kelly case, \$279 00
May 7, order of Court—Parish, 20 00
Jan. 25, Kittrell—Kelly case, 150 00
May 8, Kittrell—La Point case, 250 00
May 31, paid T. V. Julien as District Attorney, 100 00
May 31, paid W. L. Knox—defense Wallace and

Monahan, 60 00
Paid Soderburg—reporting cases, 409 50
Paid Maxon—surveying, 292 25
Paid counsel—Rover defense, 625 00
Paid indigent witnesses and defense, 13,00 00

These charges are not all the work of the Judge, but we present them for consideration of taxpayers. We deem the counsel fees paid to be extravagant and the fee of reporter entirely unnecessary.

COUNTY TREASURER.
On Saturday, January 26th, 1878, B. B. Norton, County Treasurer of Washoe county, was found to be a defaulter in the sum of \$13,000, which sum has been made good by the action of Mr. Norton's bondsmen.

COUNTY TREASURY.
Your Grand Jurors found Charles T. Bender installed as Deputy County Treasurer with full power to act.

According to the County Auditor's account there should be cash in Treasury \$21,944 84.

Your Grand Jury upon examination found the following securities and cash in Treasury February 2, 1878:

Voucher on State Fund issued in January, \$25 00
Claims paid in January recommended by Cain, 69 00
Paid Egan estate, order of Court, 244 99
District Judge salary paid, 175 00
Teachers' salary, 85 00
Certificate deposit Reno Savings Bank, 7,019 36
Certificate deposit D. A. Bender & Co., 5,871 05
Certificate deposit D. A. Bender & Co., 3,419 37
Gold coin, D. A. Bender & Co., 3,845 00
Silver coin, 1,191 05
Total, \$21,944 82

SHERIFF.

Your Grand Jury has investigated the Sheriff's charges against Washoe county, and find that bills have been allowed in unitemized form, others bear upon their face evidence of illegal charges, and yet have called forth no protest from either the Commissioners or District Attorney.

We cannot condemn too strongly the practice of allowing bills not properly itemized, upon mere verbal explanations, tendered to the Board. Such a practice affords opportunities for speculation and extravagance of the worst kind, and prevents and hinders the work of grand juries in investigations.

We believe the Sheriff has honestly striven to make all he could out of the county according to law, and that in many cases he has done more.

We believe that he has adopted every custom or precedent which could make him a fee, and has charged these upon the same broad and generous principles which are making county offices so profitable and tax-paying so unsatisfactory in Washoe. We have tried to make this investigation satisfactory and thorough, but owing to the improper manner in which bills have been presented against the county, we have found the task impossible of accomplishment. We have therefore made only such charges in our account with the Sheriff as we deem impossible of justification, passing by many charges which we think would be just against the Sheriff's office if there could be any adequate comparison made between the Sheriff's books, bills, and the papers returned.

We have failed to discover any authority which allows the Sheriff to modify the license law at will. We find that outside precincts have only paid fifty per cent. of their license tax, and that one of the citizens of Reno has not paid any tax.

We further condemn the allowance of \$150 for janitor's services, while each trifling chore about the County Building and yard is fully charged and allowed.

With the intention of passing the Sheriff's office with a severe reprimand, this Grand Jury found it impossible to neglect the following charges, manifestly illegal, and herewith present them for consideration of the Court. Your Grand Jury would then report that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the following items, as taken from the monthly bills of A. K. Lamb, Sheriff, represent illegal charges against Washoe County; that the sums specified are of right due to Washoe County and should be demanded in immediate payment by the County Commissioners:

Jan. 12, extra mileage, subp. 5 witnesses, Reno, \$2 50
Jan. 15, extra mileage, subp. 11 witnesses, Reno, 2 50
Jan. 24, extra mileage, subp. witness, Pyramid, 13 80
Jan. 24, horse hire and feed

Jan. 24, extra mileage, five witnesses, Reno, 2 00
Jan. 22 & 24, extra mileage to Carson 8 miles, 4 00
March 5, extra mileage, jury South End, 5 80
March 30, extra mileage, four witnesses, 1 50
Apr. 2, extra mileage, 8 jurors, 3 miles, 1 50
Apr. 10 & 11, extra mileage jurors, 2 miles, 1 00
Apr. 12, extra mileage, jurors, 27 miles, 11 40
Apr. 13, extra mileage, one juror, 5 90
Apr. 13, extra mileage, Peleg Brown, 5 40
Apr. 21, extra mileage, Thompson and Henn, 6 60
Apr. 21, extra mileage, Barney, Huffaker, Everett Geo. Smith, C. Lyman, 16 60
Apr. 21, extra mileage, McClellan, Jones and Graham, 15 00
Apr. 24, extra mileage, Reed, Stoddard, Forbes, 1 00
Apr. 24, extra mileage, South End jurors, 10 miles, 5 00
Apr. 24, Anderson, Peterson & Co., 10 miles, 5 00
Apr. 27, extra mileage, Peavine, 10 miles, 5 00
Apr. 27, extra mileage, South End, 22 miles, 9 80
Apr. 27, extra mileage, Buckley, 3 miles, 3 00
Apr. 22, extra mileage, Vance, Stephens, Sessions, 4 00
Apr. 29, extra mileage, Geo. Smith, 8 miles, 4 00
July 2, extra mileage, Winters & Perkins, 22 miles, 9 80
July 2, extra mileage, Twaddle, 3 miles, 1 50
July 2, extra mileage, Wooten, 3 miles, 1 50
July 2, extra mileage, Logan, 6 miles, 3 00
Aug. 15, extra mileage, jury, 60 miles, 25 00
Aug. 25, extra mileage, Grand Jury, 50 miles, 21 00
Oct. 2, extra mileage, Doan and L. S. Blum, 15 miles, 7 00
Oct. 2, extra mileage, Geo. Prosser, 15 miles, 7 00
Sept. 29, extra mileage, Bob Doan, 15 miles, 7 00
Sept. 29, extra mileage, Blum, 15 miles, 7 00
Oct. 1, extra mileage, Reno 6 witnesses, 5 miles, 2 50
Nov. 19, extra mileage, John Belz, 5 miles, 2 50
Nov. 29, extra mileage, Paul Jones, 24 miles, 10 60
Apr. 17, witnesses, La Point, 20 miles, 9 00
Apr. 17, extra mileage, Carson and Va. city, 13 miles, 6 20
Apr. 23, McGuire, Mill Station, 26 miles, 11 40
Apr. 23, extra mileage, W. R. Heaton, 30 miles, 13 00
Apr. 22, Merchant, Henry and McCormick, 12 miles, 5 80
March 8, extra mileage, J. T. Poland, 6 miles, 3 00
January 18, extra mileage, Steamboat 13, \$6 20
January 18, extra mileage, Reno 11, 5 40
January 12, extra mileage, Morris, 13 80
To horses hire &c, per exhibit, 59 00
To extra charge taking prisoners before Court, 19 00
Total, \$429 75

CONTRA.

April 27 and May 7, by reduction County Commissioners, 50 00
[See statutes 1875, page 147, also compiled laws, Vol II, sec 2739, 2651]

EXHIBIT HORSE HIRE &c. A. K.

LAMB TO WASHOE CO. DR.

October 22, buggy for Lippman, \$7 50
May 28, for Arbuticle, 12 miles, 2 00
November 29, buggy, Paul Jones, 21 00
March 30, buggy, 5 00
September 19, State vs. Manueto & Morelli fare, 2 50
April 23, buggy, Smith & Miller, Virginia City, 21 00
Total, \$59 00

LUXURIES FOR COUNTY JAIL.

Tobacco, \$11 50; washing, 35 75; pulling tooth for Maggie Hart, 2 00; bottle bitters for Rover, 1 00; work on Court House yard, 15 00; work on Court House shoveling snow, 24 00; Postoffice envelopes and stamps, 3 00; piling wood and fixing gate, 5 00; work on well, 40 00; books for Sheriff, 51 20; blankets and mattresses, 98 50; spring cot bed, 5 00; two three quarter moss mattresses, 14 00; tacking down rug in court room 15 50; files for sharpening saw, 0 50; sharpening saw 0 75.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

In our examination of the official conduct of your District Attorney during the year 1877 we have been strongly impressed by the systematic evasion of many points pertinent to the affairs of the county and the interests of this investigation. We are also of the opinion that in many cases

which have passed under our observation, the ability or dutiful disposition of your District Attorney have fallen far short of the requirements of his office. We believe that in failing to examine bills against this county with care, and also in bringing petty causes to trial without properly examining the same, he has neglected his duty, to the material detriment of your county.

That in recommending the allowance of certain claims against the county, he has gone directly against the spirit and letter of the statute governing his office. Further the District Attorney has, in consultation with your Grand Jury and upon personal examination of certain bills allowed, admitted that the bills in question contained illegal charges, thus acknowledging to your Grand Jury, that there had been a culpable neglect of duty. We believe that in various cases, notably, the State vs. Rover and the State vs. Joe. Wilson, a proper degree of diligence on the part of your District Attorney would have caused service of many papers by the officers of Humboldt county, thus preventing a large expense to Washoe county which was at least in spirit, unjust.

We find a large number of cases in petty courts of this county, which were entirely unnecessary and in our opinion might have been prevented. The District Attorney has, however, only recommended that their dismissal at the last moment and after all preliminary costs had been incurred and charged against the county.

We would call the attention of this Court to certain charges against the county, which in our opinion the District Attorney should have vetoed, or lessened greatly. We find also that the county's law officers have in all cases evaded each issue in the allowance of claims, which called for a decisive opinion in the interests of Washoe county. That in no case has his protest been recorded against any claim which he now admits to be unjust.

Fee of Wm. Boardman, for examining bridge contract, \$40 00
Traveling expenses District Attorney, various cases, 30 00
Services Julien as Dist. Attorney, 100 00
Board of Chas. Doyle, 15 days on La. Point, case recom'd by District Atty. Services J. K. Kittrell, La Point and Kelly cases, 400 00
Expenses S. A. Mann, to Humboldt, 53 00
H. B. Maxon surveying, 282 25
Recommended by Cain, Maggie Hart, 10 00
Total, 930 25

The county has also paid about \$3000 during the past year to lawyers in criminal prosecutions and defense, which amount we deem too much by one half.

Your Grand Jury believes that the charges above made are but samples of the manner in which the District Attorney has discharged his duties. We have tried in vain to reconcile the results of our investigation with plain laws and ordinary rules of business which govern county affairs, and we found this culpable neglect entirely untouched, and the offenses lessened in no perceptible degree by the evasive and entirely unsatisfactory explanations offered by your District Attorney. We are therefore firmly of the opinion that so far as the county law officers are concerned, the prosecution of criminals is more a question of fees than of justice.

[See comp. laws, volume II Section 2948, 3809 and 3088.]

COUNTY CLERK.

We find that the County Clerk has usurped a function which we believe belongs to the County Auditor, viz.: swearing claimants to bills against the county. We believe this to be properly the business of the Auditor, as provided in Section 2993, compiled laws Vol. I, because the Auditor, having a veto power, it would afford him the opportunity for explanation which properly should be offered him in order that the auditing of bills may not be, as now, a mere mechanical affair. We would strongly recommend that this duty be relegated to the Auditor's office, where it belongs.

We found your County Clerk in arrears for court fees in the sum of \$298, which sum was paid into the county treasury by the Clerk, upon proper representation by your Jury. The Clerk's office is apparently one which requires method and great regularity. It is in some regards out of order at present, but this is owing to

the change lately made in the office appointments. We have not discovered any instance where the Clerk has failed to charge for each service rendered. Our examination of the Clerk's account has been insufficient, owing to lack of time.

JUSTICE AND CONSTABLE OFFICES.
In regard to the Justice and Constable offices, we are in reality not ready to report conclusively. We have examined the Justice's docket and find that it is kept in a very unsatisfactory manner. Several cases have come under our notice where the Justice's explanations have not satisfied us, and a distinct impression has formed in our minds that fees are to a great extent the aim and end of our Justice Court. It has been impossible, however, for us to investigate the matter fully, and make those personal and decided strictures which the case, without doubt, warrants.

The same is true of the Constable. We have lacked time, but the following charges, which the county has paid, we think should be remitted:
Dec. 15, bringing Joe Wilson from Winnemucca, \$14 75
Jan. 14, railroad fare from Wadsworth, 3 Chinamen, 7 50
Feb. 14, railroad fare, Virginia City, 3 prisoners, 9 00
Feb. 14, railroad fare Virginia City, 1 prisoner, 3 00
March 19, expense bringing John Gallagher, 4 00
April 11, railroad fare Koch from Wadsworth, 3 00
April 12, railroad fare 3 prisoners from Wadsworth, 7 50
June 9, expense prisoner McGinnis, 5 00
June 9, railroad fare 2 prisoners Wadsworth, 5 00
April 22, railroad fare 1 prisoner Giles, Wadsworth, 2 50
May 18, expense railroad fare prisoner, 3 00
May 26, mileage H. Murphy, "not found", 9 00
Total, \$73 25

Your Grand Jury would repeat that their investigation has been in this department unsatisfactory, and they would not have their report appear as conclusive.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Your Grand Jury finds that the Board of Commissioners has allowed bills at which they are themselves surprised upon subsequent examination before your jury. While pleased to note this honest surprise at any time, we are of the opinion that it would be more valuable if exercised where the bills were presented and before their allowance. Bills have been allowed which were not properly itemized, while others were sufficiently plain to show upon their face that they should not have been paid out of county funds.

We think, in general, that the manner in which supplies have been purchased and bills allowed tends more to give the Commissioners standing as philanthropists than as economical officers. Passing by the undue authority which Commissioner Hymers seems to have assumed in the purchase of supplies, &c., we assign the shortcomings of the Board to an attempt to do too much business in too short a time. The transaction of \$70,000 worth of business in six days is something which no business man would attempt in his own interests, and, where such an amount includes all of the various interests of a county, the task is manifestly impossible of performance. We recommend that the Commissioners take from two to five times as many days for the performance of their duties, and predict that such a change will materially lessen our expenses. While admitting that the mistakes of the Board have been unintentional, we submit that the present rate of expenditure must be lessened to avoid bankruptcy, and that such reduction must come through the Board of Commissioners.

We submit the following as samples of bills which should not have been allowed:

Jan. 22, Que Toy, Chinawoman, for bigamy, \$18. [Arrested by Deputy Sheriff at Wadsworth.]
Jan. 22, Tong Ching Long, adultery, arrest, \$3.
March 5, Paid Johnson, "a good Indian," for services rendered to the white people, \$50.
April 2, 16 yards brussels carpet, \$20.
June 4, Stamped envelopes for Fish, \$2.

Soderberg reporting, Maxon surveying, Flynn bills, care of Hale, Luther and others, &c., &c.

It is our opinion that the County Auditor should exercise the veto power in him vested, against unjust claims more vigorously, our theory being that an independent exercise of an un-

doubted right would check generosity and heedlessness in other departments of the county government. The system which has been so justly commended by other grand juries is still in vogue in the Auditor's office.

POOR HOUSE AND FARM.

Your Grand Jury has inspected the Poor House and grounds, and believe that the contract now in force is advantageous to the county. The lessee is neat and efficient in his care of the county hospital. In regard to the necessity for 12 patients each day and certain improvements made upon the property, your jury cannot speak advisedly. We find, however, that the County Commissioners are disposed towards generosity when economy would serve your purpose better, and we condemn the practice of the Chairman of said Board, Mr. Hymers, in purchasing supplies, railroad tickets, etc., at will, trusting to his influence with the Board for an allowance of the bills. We submit for your consideration the following exhibit of the Hospital expense, necessary and unnecessary.

Your Grand Jury find that the Hospital and Poor Farm have been an expense to Washoe county during the past year in the sum of \$5,710 41, of which in the opinion of this Grand Jury the following items are entirely unnecessary and unwarranted by the necessities of an efficient administration of your affairs:
Extra doctors fees not including insane examinations, \$487 50
For keeping sick outside hospital, 86 00
Dry goods and groceries for Mrs. Murray, Oernst and Wear, 128 05
For teams to Poor House, 17 50
For tobacco, 18 00
"Cash advanced by Hymers for indigent sick", 2 75
To "fare paid" B. B. Norton, 2 25
To bill railroad tickets for Hicks' family, 127 50
To T. K. Hymers, transportation orphan, 2 50
To sugar and flour, 3 50
Total, \$875 55

We find upon examination that there has been an average of twelve patients each day during 1877.

We have found the jail in good condition, and evidence of care in maintaining neatness and order in and about the county prison. The prisoners have access at regular intervals to a well-spread table, and seem in the main to be contented with their lot. The sleeping apartments are comfortable and the quarters well ventilated. The Court House is also in good order—the officials having spent \$1,806 67 during the last year for stationery, books, fuel and furniture.

C. A. BRAGG, Foreman of Grand Jury.

In the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District, county of Washoe, State of Nevada.
February 5th, 1878.

LYCEUM MEETING. — The House met Tuesday evening at the regular hour, and the regular order of business was finished. A resolution to abolish the Grand Jury system, and setting forth various objections against it, was introduced and carried to a vote resulting in a tie, 6 to 6; the Chair voted against the resolution and it was lost. The resolution introduced at a previous session by Cossitt of Arkansas, to increase the standing army to 50,000 men was then declared to be in order and the author of the resolution was found to be absent. Hoole of South Carolina volunteered to act as a detective and produce the body of the "resolver" in a short time. The resolution was then debated by Messrs. Burchard, Fulton, Cossitt, Johnson and Mr. Speaker. The Speaker being in his happiest mood and relating racy anecdotes of the Murphy family in a way which threw a calcium light upon the entire subject, and dispelled the darkness which had been slowly and surely settling down upon the subject. The Speaker also reviewed in reuvenut tones the history of Nevada's militia and claimed for himself the rare distinction of having served. He was attached to Slingerland's staff, probably a mess-sergeant, and had seen service. When the Speaker turned off his flood of eloquence and sat down, every man in the house had changed his mind. It being apparent that voting was a farce when the house was in such a high state of excitement, it was decided to postpone the final vote, and a motion to adjourn prevailed at 9:30 P. M.

The Academy of Music in Chicago was burned Monday night. Loss perhaps \$30,000.

Does Russia Want Peace?

A special from Berlin says that Roumania insists on having the Dobruja without ceding Bessarabia to Russia. A correspondent at headquarters of the Czarowitch says that three hours before the arrival of news of the armistice, a Russian officer, with a flag of truce, had started for Rustchuk to demand its surrender, and, if refused, to notify the Consuls and other foreigners to leave within twenty-four hours, when the place would have been stormed. The conditions of the armistice, as far as they affect this part of Bulgaria, are that the Turks give up Rustchuk and Silistria, withdrawing the garrisons to Shumla and Varna. Seven days are to be allowed for retirement of the garrisons. On the eighth day they will march into Rustchuk.

Russia rejects the proposal to hold a conference in Vienna or any other great capital. It considers the tranquility of a small town in one of the minor States, and the authority of that would be given to deliberations by the presence of foreign ministers of the Powers, necessary for ensuring a good and practical result. Moreover, Russia believed this would facilitate the speedy disposal by the conference of the important questions it would have to deal with in the interests of lasting peace and humanity.

Russia is organizing reserves on a colossal scale. It is thought if Russia means peace she would not continue such extended preparations. It is known that Denmark and Sweden are both, as rapidly as possible, increasing their armaments and placing themselves on a war footing. It is feared there may be some understanding between Russia, Germany and Italy whose purpose is believed to be hostile to English interests and the peace of Europe. It is certain that the approaching conference will be one of armed and suspicious powers. The outlook is anything but reassuring.

High Water in Sacramento.

Sacramento, Feb. 5.—The levee on the east bank of the Sacramento, a mile and a half below the city, broke at 3 o'clock this morning. This has been a weak place for years. The levee is new in this spot. A wing dam was put in last summer to keep off the current, but the water this morning broke in the new soil. The break will flood all the land between river and the high land on the east for twenty miles down. The city authorities had men on guard, and had made provisions to fill in three openings on R street levee so as to keep out the back water. At a few minutes past 10 this morning all the fire-alarm bells in the city were sounded, and for a few minutes great consternation prevailed. Reminiscences of the flood of 1862 were brought vividly to mind, but the excitement subsided as soon as it was ascertained that means had been restored to procure extra men to work on the openings at the R street levee. If the force now at work cannot stop the openings at R street, back water may flood the lower part of the city. Beyond this no danger is apprehended.

WORKINGMEN'S OATH.—It is said that every man joining the Workingmen's party is required to subscribe to the following obligation:

"I, of my own free will, do solemnly swear and pledge my honor before my fellow workingmen and all the world, that I will always oppose, by all lawful methods, the introduction and maintenance of coolie labor in the United States of America; that I will not, directly or indirectly, employ or patronize, buy from or sell to any Chinaman; that I will not, directly or indirectly, employ or patronize, buy from or sell to any person employing a Chinaman, or defend their presence in America; full determination to observe and perform it under the penalty of my being an object of scorn to every honorable man should I ever violate it in letter or in spirit."

The silver bill will scarcely come to a vote this week, since many members have yet not spoken on it who desire to. A number of amendments have been made, but only one may be accepted, and it relates to the profit of coinage going to the Government. Some presume that the President will not sign it but let it remain in his hands the ten days' time and thus allow it to become a law.

The Mercantile Savings Institution of Boston has failed.

A Romance of Divorce.

(From the Syracuse Courier.)

About the first of January there appeared in the New York Herald an advertisement inquiring for the address of "the daughter of the late Horace Meech," to whom, it stated, the late Wm. C. Glynn, of Boston, had, by will, left a fortune of \$80,000, application to be made to Mr. Choate, Tremont street, Boston.

Mr. Horace Meech was many years ago a well-known resident of Albany. Wm. C. Glynn was at the same time—perhaps a quarter of a century ago—a music teacher in that city. Among his pupils was Miss Meech, a daughter of the aforesaid. Glynn fell in love with the young lady, and she, presumably, with him, and they were married. The parents were bitterly opposed to the match, and succeeded, in a few months, in persuading their daughter to leave him. A divorce followed. Glynn removed to Boston and was lost to sight. His divorced wife soon married a young gentleman in Rochester, who died not long afterward in the South. The widow married, for the third time, a gentleman in Buffalo. He also died, leaving the widow with one daughter, now grown up, married, and herself a mother.

The widow, in reduced circumstances, was living with a sister on Staten Island, when some Albany friends, seeing by chance the advertisement, acquainted her with its contents. She at once took measures to secure the bonanza left her by her first love. It seems that Glynn, after removing to Boston, made a fortune in the music business. Time, however, nor circumstances, made him forget "the girl he left behind him," although she had thrice married, and had become a grandmother since his eyes had beheld her.

Bold Attempt to Rob an Arizona Stage.

The Yuma, Arizona, *Sentinel* of a late date has the annexed account of a bold attempt to rob the Tucson stage: When the Tucson stage, leaving Yuma on Wednesday, got within a mile and a half of Fillbuster station, a little over forty miles from here, it was jumped by a couple of Mexican foot-pads. Nathan Powell, the driver, was alone, there being no passengers that trip. He was walking his horses after dark, when a man sprang into the road on each side of him. The one on the left grunted out something, when Powell flopped the whip over him. At that instant the fellow fired his pistol, the ball passing through Powell's left arm, about two inches above the wrist, making a painful wound but breaking no bones. The swish of the whip and the crack of the pistol started the horses into a run. The other foot-pad ran after the stage a short distance and fired two shots, but missed. Fortunately Powell kept possession of the lines and guided the team safely into the station. He came in here on Thursday's stage, is getting good care, and will soon be all right again. Hugh Henderson of Antelope was warned of these two men by a Mexican who knew them to be bad characters. They were at Henderson's station that same morning, but he took good care not to give them a drop on him. One of them had been shot through the mouth, which gives him a whobbe-jawed expression. One wore boots and the other moccasins. The tracks in the road where Powell was jumped was made by just that kind of foot-gear. Fenian knows the men and so do others. There will be no trouble in identifying them if caught.

HONEYMOON AT NEWPORT.—It is getting to be quite the fashion for newly-wedded pairs who can "stand the pressure," to rent a Newport cottage for the winter honeymoon. Besides Richard H. Dana, 3d, and "she that was" Edith Longfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, nee Drexel, whose recent wedding in Philadelphia was a very brilliant affair, and Mr. and Mrs. Beal, whose marriage in Washington was the first great social event of the present season, have recently gone to Newport for the wedding tour.

RARE COINS.—Mrs. W. H. Taylor, says the San Luis Obispo *Telegraph* of the 2d instant, has a large collection of ancient and rare coins. One Roman piece, dug up twenty feet below the surface of the Soledad Canyon, bears the date of 1660. A Spanish milled quarter bears date of 1776. A half eagle of 1849, being the private coinage of the Miner's Bank, San Francisco, is the pure oro, without alloy, and worth considerable more than Uncle Sam's coin.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR OUR MOLLIE.—New Orleans, Feb. 6th.—The Louisiana Jockey Club, in order to secure the entries of Winters' Mollie McCarty, the famous champion thoroughbred of the Pacific slope, Tenbroeck, Largentee, McWhirter, Vera Cruz and all the crack racers of the country, have offered a purse of \$30,000 for a four-mile heat race, and a purse of \$10,000 for a two-mile heat race.

They say that Bret Harte don't liquidate his floating indebtedness often enough.

Great distress prevails in the north of China. Aid has been solicited from Congress.

MARKET REPORT.

San Francisco Market.

FLOUR—Extra is jobbing at \$6 3/4 @ \$7 0 1/2.
WHEAT—\$1 95 @ 2 05.
BARLEY—\$1 45 @ 1 60.
OATS—\$1 55 @ 1 90.
CORN MEAL—2 1/2 @ 3c.
POTATOES—\$1 50 @ \$2 50.
ONIONS—30c @ 75.
BEANS—3 20 @ 4 25.
HAMS—12 @ 17c.
BACON—11 1/2 @ 15c.
LARD—11 @ 17c.
TURKEYS—15 @ 20c. P. lb.
CHICKENS—\$8 00 @ 10 50 P. doz.
EGGS—30c @ 35 P. doz.
BUTTER—25 @ 30c.
CHEESE—18 @ 22c.
HONEY—10 @ 14c.
WOOL—9 @ 20c.
SYRUP—70c P. gal.
BEEF—5 1/2 @ c. 9
MUTTON—7 @ 9c.
PORK—6 1/4 @ 6 3/4 c; Dressed, 9c.
HIDES—Dry flat, 15 @ 15 1/2; Salted, 7 @ 9c.
TALLOW—5 1/2 @ 6 1/2 c.
SALT—Coarse Liverpool, \$18 @ 20; Dairy, \$30 @ 32 P. ton.
HAY—\$13 @ \$19 50 P. ton.
LUMBER—Rough, \$12 1/2 @ \$17.
FLOORING—\$25.
BLASTING POWDER—50 @ 75c.
QUICKSILVER—42 1/2 @ 44.
HONEY—12 1/2 @ 20c. P. lb.

Reno Market.

FLOUR—Extra \$1 75 P. C.
WHEAT—\$3 @ 3 1/2.
BARLEY—\$2 60 @ 2 75.
OATS—\$2 60 @ 2 75.
CORN MEAL—5c.
POTATOES—2 @ 2 1/2 c.
HAY—Baled, \$13 @ 18; Loose, \$11.
ONIONS—3c.
BEANS—6 @ 8c.
HAMS—17 @ 18c.
BACON—16 @ 18c.
LARD—16 @ 20c.
CHICKENS—\$6 @ 9 per doz.
TURKEYS—20c. P. lb.
TROUT—19 @ 20c. P. lb.
EGGS—40 @ 50c.
BUTTER—30 @ 35c.
CHEESE—20 @ 25c.
APPLES—\$2 75 @ 3 00 P. box.
SYRUP—Best, \$1 00 P. gal.
SALT—Coarse—Lect's Salt, \$25; Dairy, \$55 P. ton.
POWDER—Vulcan, 50 @ 70c. P. lb; Santa Cruz Blasting, \$4 @ 4 1/4 P. keg.
WOOL—Nevada, 12 1/2 @ 14c, Oregon, 15 1/2 @ 16c.
HIDES—14 @ 15c; Culls at value.
BEEF CATTLE—6 @ 7 1/2 c.
HOGS—6 @ 6 1/2 c.
SHEEP—6 @ 7c.
PELTS—Including fleece, 10 @ 75c.
BAILING ROPE—14 @ 16c.
GRAIN SACKS—10 @ 12 1/2 c.
TALLOW—6 @ 7c.
LUMBER—Rough, \$16 @ 18.
FLOORING—\$35 @ 37 1/2.
SHINGLES—Pine \$3 @ 3 1/4 P. M; Redwood, \$4 1/2 @ 4 6 1/2 P. M.
WOOD—\$5 @ 6 P. cord.

MARKET REPORT.—In both markets there is little change of special interest. In the San Francisco market flour has fallen 25 cents. Wheat and barley have also dropped in price. The meat market holds its own, but bids are quoted at a lower figure than for months.

The demand for money in San Francisco has been met by the coinage at the mint of \$250,000 in gold during January, and the release of \$2,000,000 from the bullion fund, which latter has more than met all requirements for duties and exports. Flour has fallen in Reno 50 cents on the barrel. Dairy produce holds its own. Cheese, however, stands firm at 25 cents. Hay has a wide margin, but good hay sells from \$15 to \$19 per ton, or about the same price as in the San Francisco market. Loose hay ranges from \$9 to \$12 per ton.

Both Houses of the Roumanian Parliament have passed a resolution that they will not accede to the demand of Russia for the exchange of any portion of the country for territorial or other compensation.

The Russians are not actually in Constantinople, but, in accordance with treaty stipulations, have been put in possession of the defenses of the city. Great excitement prevails in London over the situation.

The Silver State opposes any commutation of Rover's sentence.

General News Items.

Turkey has formed a new Ministry on the European plan.

It is said that Russia is negotiating for the surrender of the entire Turkish fleet.

Cardinal Howard is to be created Archbishop of Edinburgh and Primate of Scotland.

The Caffre war is being prosecuted vigorously, and on the 13th ultimo the natives were defeated with great loss.

A Rome correspondent thinks that Cardinal Bilio has a better chance than any one else of succeeding the Pope.

A prominent New Orleans man asserts that the Returning Board prosecutions were instigated by Tilden.

Humboldt Republicans are said to favor John H. Kenhead for Governor, and will claim consideration from him.

The House yesterday by strict party vote of 136 to 123 unseated Pacheco and declared Wigginton entitled to the seat.

General Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, has been convicted on a charge of felony in making false election returns.

Jose Buelna attempted to murder his wife with an ax at Santa Cruz Sunday, inflicting a wound from which she is not expected to recover.

The latest phrase of the labor leaders is communism. Kearney and Wellock have gone to Santa Clara county to elect a successor to Anguey.

Ten persons were suffocated or trampled to death, and several others injured, during a stampede at a circus performance at Calais, France, Sunday night.

General Sapountzary, with 7,000 Greeks, has been ordered to enter Epirus. The latest advices say that he has captured Domoco at the point of the bayonet.

The *Times-Review* says that John Hancock Dennis will, if pressed, accept the Wardenship under the next Governor. It is claimed that Dennis has had much prison experience in this State and Massachusetts.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world.

22 loaves of bread have been made with one of Lect's Cal. Yeast Cakes.

BORN.

BEAMER—In Reno, Feb. 3d, to the wife of S. Beamer, a son.

MARRIED.

HUTCHINGS—WESTON—In Reno, Feb. 1, 1878, by Rev. T. J. Arnold, Joseph Hutchings to Miss Julia Weston, all of Glendale.

ANGLEMYER—TWADDLE—In Franktown, February 2, 1878, at the residence of the bride's father, by J. H. Harcourt, J. P. Mr. Wm. R. Angemyer to Jeanette Twaddle, daughter of John Twaddle, all of Franktown.

DIED.

SAYAGE—In East Oakland, Cal., February 3d, 1877, Len Sayage—aged 46 years and five months.

SNOW—In Reno, Feb. 4th, 1878, W. A. Snow, a native of Missouri, aged 27 years.

Breuner's

FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

Nos. 166, 168 & 170,

K Street, Sacramento, Cal.

THIS FURNITURE WARE ROOM is the largest on the coast, having a frontage of sixty feet and one hundred and twenty deep, and filled with the finest assortment of

HOME MANUFACTURED AND

Imported Chamber Suites,

PARLOR WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

THE MANUFACTURE OF Hair Top and Spring Mattresses A SPECIALTY.

Received gold medal from the California State Fair Association for the best exhibit in 1873, and the silver medal for the best display of Furniture at the Nevada State Fair for 1878.

Hotel keepers and others are specially invited to examine this extensive stock, which I am now offering at prices

THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

Take pleasure in giving information. All orders attended to promptly. 8-11-4m

Smith's Academy of Music.

A GREAT ATTRACTION! Mirth and Music.

ENGAGEMENT FOR TWO NIGHTS and Saturday Matinee of the Celebrated **ADAM RICHMOND BURLESQUE COMPANY,** Having just closed a most successful season of four weeks in San Francisco, and make their first appearance in this city on **Friday Evening, Feb. 15th,** IN THE MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA OF

KENILWORTH!

Saturday Evening last appearance of the troupe, when will be presented the new musical burlesque entitled

CHOW CHOW!

These Burlesques will be produced with all the ORIGINAL MUSIC,

SPLENDID WARDROBES, WITTY DIALOGUES, AND A GRAND CHORUS, All under the Musical direction of PROFESSOR F. ZAULIG.

Saturday, at 8 p. m., **GRAND FAMILY MATINEE KENILWORTH!** NIGHT PRICES—Admission, \$1 00; Reserved seats, \$1 50—to be had at the Post-office. MATINEE PRICES—50 and 75 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager..... John Piper Stage Manager..... J. H. Vinson

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY! **PIPER'S NEW OPERA HOUSE CO.**

Friday Eve'g, Feb. 8th, 1878, WILL BE PRESENTED THE HIGHLY emotional drama in five acts, entitled

EAST LYNNE!

Archibald Carlie..... Mr. F. G. Maeder Sir Francis Levison..... Mr. P. E. Sullivan Lord Mount Severn..... Mr. J. H. Vinson Richard Hare..... Mr. T. C. Howard Mr. Dill..... Murry Woods Officer..... Mr. Frank Kilday Little Willie..... Master J. K. Robinson Lady Isabel..... Miss Mary L. Young Barbara Hare..... Mrs. Norton Bush Miss Corney..... Mrs. Robinson Joyce..... Miss Georgia Woodhore Wilson..... Miss Cecil Grey

To conclude with the musical burletta

JENNY LIND!

Jenny Leatherlungs, alias Jenny Lind (with songs)..... Miss Katie Mayhew Granby Gag (a London Manager with songs)..... Mr. W. C. Crosbie Lawrence Leatherlungs (a Tanager)..... Mr. Murry Woods Baron Swigford..... Mr. Frank Kilday Knaster..... Mr. T. C. Howard Spittoon..... Mr. King Hadley Herr Stammer..... Mr. C. Adams Herr Meerscham..... Mr. J. Raynor

Saturday, Feb. 9th, **GRAND MATINEE.**

MARBLE HEART!

General Admission..... One Dollar Reserved Seats..... Fifty Cents Extra Children under 12 years half price.

DAIRYMEN ATTENTION.

The Buffalo Salt Works

ARE NOW IN CONDITION TO SUPPLY your wants, and the proprietor asserts that for quality his product cannot be beaten.

The BUFFALO DAIRY SALT received the first premium at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Nevada State Agricultural, Mining and Mechanical Society, and it is really

A FINE QUALITY OF SALT.

Farmers are Invited to Try It. The same salt is now in use in Sierra, Lassen and Modoc counties, and gives the best of satisfaction for Dairy and meat curing purposes.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF

Meat, Dairy and Stock Salt

Are now ready at the marsh for shipment, and the proprietor, feeling convinced that he has a superior article, has determined that farmers shall try it.

Dairymen are Invited to Experiment at my Expense.

After using Liverpool Salt try some fine dairy salt from the Buffalo Marsh, and note the difference in price.

For sale at Farmers' Store and Manning & Duck's, Reno, Nevada.

10-254 B. F. MURPHY, Proprietor.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S Private Medical Institute. 309, KEARNEY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Established in 1854.

For the Permanent Cure of all Special and Chronic Diseases, as also all Female Complaints and Diseases of the Nervous System.

THE IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF human life annually from secret and chronic diseases, caused this old and reliable institution to be established, first in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1850, and afterwards in San Francisco, Cal., in 1854, as a private dispensary, in order to afford the afflicted the best medical and surgical treatment for the above and all other affections and complaints. Consultation at the Institute, or by letter, FREE.

To the Afflicted: Dr. L. J. Czapkay would most respectfully inform the public of the Pacific coast that, at the earnest solicitation of his numerous friends, and hundreds of those unfortunately afflicted with disease, he has reopened his MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE and resumed the practice of his profession. The Doctor would remind all those who are in need of medical aid, that since relinquishing his very extensive and successful practice in San Francisco, he has visited the principal cities in Europe, inspecting diligently the experience of the most learned in the profession, the benefit from which he offers to all in need of his services. Rheumatic affections, chronic catarrh, diseases of the stomach and kidneys, liver complaints, etc., successfully treated. Those who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, physical and mental debility, are assured of a permanent cure. Charges moderate. All communication strictly confidential. Medicines sent by express. Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D. 9-3d & w1v 309 Kearney st., San Francisco

FARMERS' STORE

THE FARMERS

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,

CORNER VIRGINIA AND SEC.

OND STREETS,

RENO, NEVADA.

WILL OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, FROM and after this date,

At Lower Rates than any other

Store in the State of Nevada

—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—

Groceries,

Provisions,

Hardware,

Glassware,

Tinware,

Crockery,

Liquors and Tobacco,

And everything that is usually kept in

a First Class Store.

WE ALSO KEEP ON HAND

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS

Of all Descriptions!

JOHN CAHLAN.

MANAGER.

Reno, April 14, 1877-M

